SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

WHY I KEEP AWAY FROM OTTAWA

by Roger Lemelin

JANUARY 16, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 15

—Don McKague

McMASTER'S GILMOUR: *Educational Enterprise in Hamilton.* *See Page 8.*

10c

Home-Breaker or Home-Maker?

Big Business and Controls

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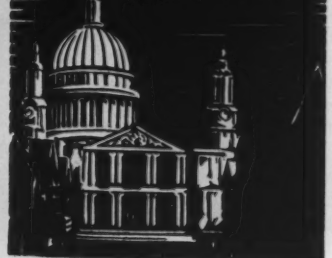

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: President and Vice-Chancellor of McMaster University is **Dr. George Peel Gilmour,** MA, DD, DCL. Dr. Gilmour was born in Hamilton, educated at McMaster and McGill. He is a third generation interested in Baptist education. A Gilmour ancestor was a leader in the 1830's movement that resulted in the Montreal College and his father was a Professor on McMaster's staff for 17 years. With such a background, Dr. Gilmour naturally has great pride and faith in his University—which started as the smallest of the Ontario universities with one building and 16 students, to become the present fine campus with an enrolment of 1,022. See Page 8. *Photo by Don McKague.*

Highlights: 300,000,000 books in 11 years (Page 7) . . . McMaster's 60 years (Page 8) . . . Boosting Canada's defence (Page 9) . . . Lemelin lost in Ottawa (Page 10) . . . Europe must be held (Page 15) . . . How will television affect children? (Page 22) . . . Manufacturers give opinions on controls and production (Page 31) . . . Habitant parlays a plow into a million-dollar business (Page 33).

Coming Up: Next week in SN's City Series — WINNIPEG: Centre of the Necklace . . . Following up his important article on the RCAF's role in total mobilization in this issue (Page 9), Michael Barkway discusses the part to be played by Canada's Navy, Army and Industry . . . A new era in Canada's professional theatre . . . Why do a lot of Jewish men marry Gentiles? . . . Another SN crossword contest . . . Why many of the immigrants Canada needs go to Australia and what we should do about it.

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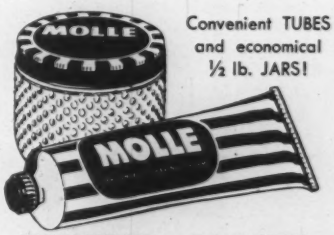

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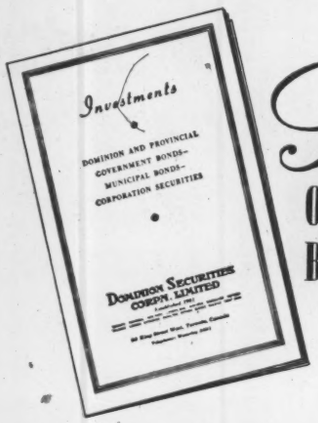
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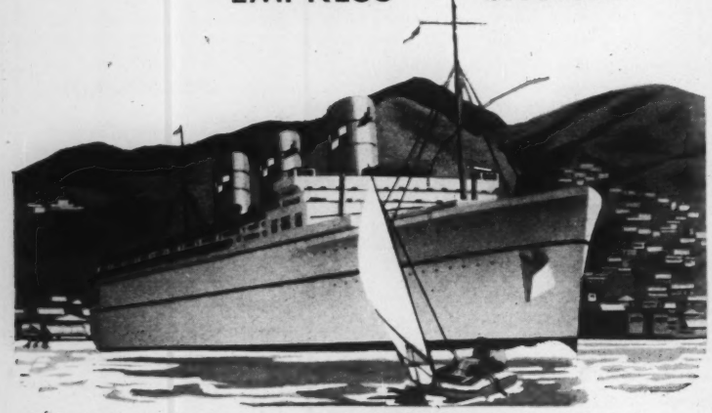

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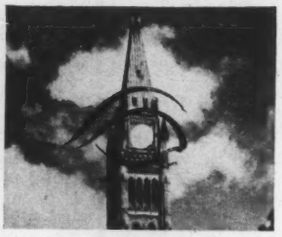

OTTAWA VIEW

NATIONAL REGISTRATION?

WHEN Prime Minister **St Laurent** returns from London and Paris next week, he will face final decisions about the rearmament program to be submitted to Parliament.

National registration is one of the major steps to be considered. It will be presented to the Cabinet as a matter of general preparedness and not as a purely military measure. Registration is an essential preliminary to many kinds of civilian controls. It would assist in the control of subversive elements and aliens. It is also fundamental to any sort of manpower policy. Even if there is no question of compulsory direction, both the Services and the civilian departments would be helped if they could keep track of where the skilled manpower is and what it is doing.

It is still doubtful whether the Cabinet will order registration. But if they do, they'll want to stop people regarding it as a preparation for conscription. It will be explained on every ground except that one.

PLANES, SHIPS, GUNS

OTHER decisions pending include these:

An increase of Canadair's rate of production of the F86 fighter to more than double. This involves increased supply of engines from the U.S. and the gift of some of the output to the U.K. (*see page 9*).

A step-up in A. V. Roe's production rate on the Orenda engine and the CF100 airframe. Delivery of the first production models cannot be advanced, but when the lines do start to roll it's hoped to get a production-rate of somewhere near double the originally-planned rate.

An increase in the number of new anti-submarine vessels. At present there are seven on order. The first of them cannot be launched any sooner, but it is possible the Government will take steps now to increase the flow. They might also decide to salvage some of the last-war "mothball" fleet, consisting mostly of corvettes laid up at Sorel and considerably deteriorated.

Manufacture in Canada of a considerable range of the less heavy Army equipment. It will include U.S.-type guns and ammunition, possibly ranging as high as the 155 mm. gun, and also new weapons of standardized design (*e.g.*, in the anti-tank class) which may be useful to our NATO allies as well as the Canadian Army.

MORE MEN TOO

RECRUITING ceilings will become flexible. The Navy will continue to take in men as fast as it can give them proper training. The Army will try to fill out the Active Force, but formation of a new brigade is still doubtful. The RCAF will probably be authorized to form new squadrons and to recruit women.

The Army will soon reduce the age of entry into the reserve forces to 16. The object is to provide continuous training for lads from the Cadet Corps who may leave school at that age.

CONTROL WEB GROWS

WHEN **Frank Hewett** joined the Trade and Commerce Department as director of the non-ferrous metals division in the Commodities Branch, he was handed a document of three pages typed in single spacing. It was his immediate agenda, a list of headings of the things that needed his attention. The Commodities Branch under **Denis Harvey** had already got most of the base metals pretty well "sewn up" through agreements with industry. Unobtrusive arrangements have been made to ensure that firms making defence equipment get the metals they need by diversion from non-essential uses. It is claimed that in some cases this cooperative effort by Government and industry has achieved better direction of scarce metals than the U.S. has been able to effect with all its orders and priorities.

The Government has also been in almost continuous negotiation with the U.S. to ensure that we get a fair return of semi-fabricated parts from the metals we ship to the U.S. Hewett's job on non-ferrous metals is parallel to **Kenneth Harris's** job on steel, with this difference: in steel the U.S. is the key supplier; in base metals Canada is the key supplier.

BRITISH BUYING

SIR ERIC BOWYER, second-in-command of the U.K. Ministry of Supply, is on a buying trip for Canadian base metals. He has had talks in Montreal, and visited New York to discuss nickel with the International Nickel Company . . . This week he concludes his trip in Ottawa. PM **St. Laurent** undoubtedly heard a lot about strategic raw materials during the London meeting. It is the key problem of the British rearmament drive. Attempts at an international scheme for distributing the short materials (SN, Jan. 9) have caused much talk and controversy, but so far no practical agreement. As we are already restricting Canadian use of our own metals, it will be difficult to allow exports without assurances of similar restrictions by the purchasing country. This is one of the most delicate and vital problems of the allied rearmament drive.

■ Latest trade figures show a further decline in Canadian exports to the U.K.: up to the end of Nov., 1950, $430,355,000, compared with $655,072,000 for the same period in 1949.

CAPITAL COMMENT

New Perplexities for Old

IN THE current state of the world it must be difficult for such leaders as Attlee, Truman and St. Laurent to know whether they should be cheerful or disturbing in their public utterances. Optimism may lull the complacent, when vigor and vigilance are imperative: gloom may cause depression and defeatism, when poise and equanimity are needed.

Prime Minister St. Laurent has been leaning toward the sanguine tone lately: possibly he has more basis for his assurance than the average citizen, but heaven knows whether his inward convictions exactly match his brave front. Perhaps the ideal mission of a leader in these days is "to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable" — to quote some editorial authority whose name eludes me.

When I was tidying up an accumulation of clippings the other day I came across two which emphasize again that in plunging into a whole new set of anxieties and problems in the past seven months we have, for the time being at least, got rid of the old chronic worries of the Canadian economy: a fear of mass unemployment, and a fear of price collapse in the primary commodities, such as food.

Realistic View

One of these clippings was a radio address by a British broadcaster under the heading "Can We Really Prevent Unemployment?" It was a realistic but in effect perturbing analysis of the problem and the possible remedies, which led to this sober conclusion:

"The truth is that there is only one country in the world to which this kind of analysis and these remedies apply, and that is the United States of America. The United States is now the only country in the world whose fluctuations are due to fluctuations in domestic expenditure. All the rest of us are just satellites. What happens to our economy depends on what happens in the U.S. If there is a slump in the United States most of us cannot have full employment, however hard we try, and if there is prosperity in the U.S. we get unemployment only if we are very foolish."

It must be recalled that when this broadcast was given—before the invasion of South Korea — there was considerable talk of a recession getting under way in the U.S. in the early future. The broadcaster, W. Arthur Lewis, argued that the British people were living in a fool's paradise:

"All our political parties, for example, have sworn to guarantee full employment. Whereas the truth is that neither they nor I nor anybody else in the world really knows how to prevent unemployment in this country. Indeed, I very much doubt whether such unemployment can be prevented if there is a slump in America."

When the Communists marched into South Korea late in June they set off a train of circumstance quite immeasurable in scope and duration. One of the incidental effects, it may be noted, was that it prodded the U.S. economy into still higher gear and in effect guaranteed the fullest use of U.S. manpower for an indefinite period. If Mr. Lewis is right, it also dispelled any likelihood of mass unemployment in the United Kingdom, in Canada, and, presumably, in all of the free-trading world, a portion of which coincides fairly well with the anti-Communist world.

Growing Demand

The other clipping quoted the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to this effect:

"Demand for agricultural products will be stronger than had been anticipated . . . it now appears that, at least during the next year or two, the requirements of both producing and importing countries will be so substantial that the threat of unmarketable surpluses will fade."

In harmony and at full productive level, Canada is a powerful and influential nation, as 1939-45 proved. We are moving into a year when massive and baffling new problems will confront us: problems of military and civil defence, of allocation policy, of inflation and fiscal requirements, of the procurement of manpower and vital materials without conscription or other forms of compulsion.

No one knows how much more sombre the international atmosphere will grow before the year is out. It will do us no harm to remember, when we are grappling with the new problems, that some of the old ones, such as those mentioned above, can be forgotten for a while. There will be a task for every Canadian fit to serve: and though curtailment and sacrifice may become commonplace, there will be no such slow decay of idleness and destitution such as beset us in the days of the depression.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Financing
Canadian Industry

The increasingly competitive nature of to-day's markets often requires new and improved methods of industrial production.

A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

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LETTERS

Postage Stamp Art?

ALTHOUGH I've spent 20 of my 35 years as a hunter-trapper in Ontario and the Territories, I've still to encounter a beaver twice the size of a grizzly as suggested by the new ten cent stamp issue (SN, Dec. 26). And if our Indians, hardy though they be, lived in tents as poorly constructed as the one pictured in the illustration, I fear they would have become extinct in our bitter northern climate long before the arrival of Cabot or Cartier. As Art it's repugnant, to say the least. Would not an issue commemorating our new and vast oil developments be much more appropriate to the present-day Canada of limitless potentialities and opportunities?

Edmonton, Alta. DAVID ARMSTRONG

The Man Says . . .

PREMIER FROST and the *Globe and Mail* are not alone in the roster of eminent offenders who have transgressed in the use of "emergent" (SN, Jan. 2). On Page 5 of your issue of Oct. 3, you will find the phrase: ". . . and thus leave the country with no control provisions of any kind in what might be a very emergent situation."

Ottawa, Ont. G. R. L. POTTER

Canadian Armor

NORAH BELOFF'S article (SN, Dec. 26) mentions the development of an armored infantry carrier and some use of it in Korea. The enclosed pamphlet gives some information of the armored infantry carrier as used in North-West Europe in 1944 and 1945. You may be interested in this account of the Canadian regiment that pioneered in this outstanding advance in the tactical handling of infantry.

You will note that our experience was extensive in that fifty-four infantry battalions were carried into action by our regiment, some of the battalions being lifted on several occasions. Our practice was to take the infantry, supported by tanks, from the assembly area to the start line and thence right to the objective whenever possible. In this way surprise was achieved and the infantry arrived fresh and with larger supplies of ammunition than would otherwise have been possible. Losses from enemy shell-fire and small arms fire were cut to a minimum.

Wherever tracked vehicles can be used armored infantry carriers can be used. In my opinion the armored carrier offers the greatest scope for development in the employment of infantry.

Winnipeg, Man. G. M. CHURCHILL
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer 1st Canadian Armored Carrier Regiment 1944-1945.

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THEN AND NOW

AWARDS

Dr. Donald John Currie of Montreal has won the annual Allan Blair Memorial Fellowship of the Canadian Cancer Society. The award of $8,000 is for two years' advanced postgraduate training in the diagnosis or treatment of cancer.

DEATHS

Lt.-Col. Charles Edmund McRae, MC, 57, former CO of the Grey and Simcoe Foresters; suddenly at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

Lt.-Col. James Alexander Crozier, former CO of the Lake Superior Regiment; in his sleep at his home at Port Credit, Ont.

Lt.-Col. J. D. Macbeth, 47, Executive Assistant to Veterans' Affairs Minister Hugues Lapointe and one of the youngest Canadians to attain this rank in World War II; suddenly at his home near Ottawa.

Elisabeth Cornelia Drummond, 79, widow of Arthur Lennox Drummond, leader in welfare and social work in Montreal for 50 years. She also helped in the development of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra; in Montreal after a long illness.

Douglas James Cleland, 34, outstanding Canadian horseman, winner of many national and international honors; at his home near Toronto, of coronary thrombosis.

Dr. Frank S. Hogg, 46, Director of the Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill, Ont., head of the University of Toronto's Department of Astronomy and one of the leading Canadians in his field; at Richmond Hill, of a heart attack.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 15 January 16, 1951

Eye on the Ball

THE military events in Korea certainly don't provide cheerful reading. Nor do the discussions at Lake Success, where the nations have been pondering whether to proclaim that Communist China is an aggressor. The world's foreign offices are not as blind to obvious facts as this may suggest. They are merely wondering what good can be done by a solemn declaration of the obvious. If the United Nations proclaims any nation to be an aggressor, it should do something about it. But there are very strict limits to what the UN intends to do about Communist China, because the major Western powers have got their eye back on the ball. Despite Herbert Hoover, the United States Administration is at one with the western European powers—and incidentally with Canada—in resolving not to serve Moscow's ends by sinking unlimited forces in the Chinese morass.

We don't mind very much whether the UN political committee names Peking an aggressor. On the whole perhaps it's better to let the facts speak for themselves. On the other hand we don't share the facile theory that it would be better to get out of Korea at once. We don't believe the UN armies are yet defeated. In every war the high command has to decide how much of its strength it should commit to each theatre. Such decisions very rarely give the local commanders all they want. But it is of the nature of war that the forces in each theatre must do the best they can with what is allotted to them.

The greatest danger of Korea was that it might be allowed to become an unlimited commitment; that General MacArthur, who is only human in thinking his limited empire to be the centre of the world, would succeed in diverting the United States from the one theatre that can be really decisive, which is Europe. The Administration has seen the danger. If the new Congress shows any sense of responsibility the results of the new armament effort will be concentrated in Europe. Korea remains a limited commitment: the West has its eye back on the ball.

Canada and Eisenhower

WE HOPE never to be accused of being complacent about Canada's contribution to the Western alliance. We are sick and tired of Government statements telling us that everything is for the best in the best of all possible defence departments. If the Government is irritated, as it well may be, by uninformed demands for military measures which are quite impracticable, it has itself partly to blame: exaggerated demands result at least in part from its own exaggerations of what we are already doing. It must also be admitted that completely unrealistic newspaper reports from Ottawa have consistently contributed to the general muddle in the public mind about Canadian defence.

The truth of the matter is that anything we can contribute in the immediate future to the defence of Western Europe is going to be pathetically small. Indeed it is likely to be almost completely ineffective unless it is wisely concentrated on those things which are needed most and which Canada can do best. It is not entirely Ottawa's fault that it has taken so long to determine what those are. But the time has now come when we can wait no longer for allies to make up their minds what they want from us. The production effort about which we have heard so much has got to be started at once, even before the Government presents its new plans to Parliament. Probably the most important things we can do, as an article elsewhere in this issue (page 9) indicates, are in the sphere of air-power. But that is a beginning, not an end. Navies, armies and air forces don't spring into being at a word from Parliament. Their development takes time. If we have

PASSING SHOW

ONE of these days, after both sides have taken a few more bites, there ain't going to be no Korea.

Think what a magnificent grievance the Irish would have had if the English had ever taken the Blarney Stone out of Ireland.

Note that the new Boswell book came out just in time to send half the population scuttling to the stationers' to buy blank 1951 diaries.

Crime always increases in England at the close of the racing season, says a police authority. Presumably the criminals can get along all right during the races without committing any crimes.

There is a Socialist Medical Association in Britain, and a lot of highly respectable practitioners are members. Yet what sort of people would join a Capitalist Medical Association?

Moscow has a new play on naval history, in which the British Admiral Nelson is presented as "the type of the implacable murderer." A new view of the "Nelson touch."

"In these days there is altogether too much talk about everything."—Mr. Myron C. Taylor.

Including the fact that there is too much talk.

Moscow wants a World Peace Council to replace the United Nations. Membership applications will presumably be scrutinized by the Cominform.

One of the most popular books in England this season has been "Everybody's Lamb," but some copies were returned when it was found that they gave no instructions for raising mutton on the hoof.

England officially established January 1 as New Year's Day in 1751. What on earth did people before that do to reciprocate for Christmas cards that came in too late?

Lucy says that the courage of Russian women must be tremendous. Joe Stalin has just acquired a third wife.

"TH' GOBLINS'LL GETCHA IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT!"

little to contribute in 1951, it is because of the things we didn't do in 1949 and 1950. And if we are going to play our part in the common effort in 1952 and 1953, it will be because of what we did in 1951. We dare not delay longer.

Doubling in Brass

THE problem about serving two masters is nothing to the problem of being an editor in two places. Mr. Bruce Hutchison has lived in Victoria and been an editor in Winnipeg (which is perhaps a little better than living in Winnipeg and being an editor in Victoria) for some years. He has now decided to do some editing in Victoria, and the question arose whether he could be an editor in Victoria and in Winnipeg at the same time. He appears to have concluded that he couldn't, for his name has gone from the masthead of the *Winnipeg Free Press* and is now to be found solely in that of the *Victoria Times*. But he still writes very industriously for the *Free Press*, and we look forward to seeing B.H. of Winnipeg and B.H. of Victoria getting into a violent controversy with one-another and each accusing the other of not knowing what he is talking about—and perhaps making a good case.

We always regarded the Hutchison-Victoria-Winnipeg experiment as dangerous. Victoria is the one place in Canada in which every editor would like to live. If a man can live in Victoria and be an editor of a newspaper in Winnipeg, he can also live in Victoria and be an editor of a newspaper in Halifax, Yellowknife, Sixty-Nine Corners (which is a railway station but not a post office in the electoral district of Brant, Ont.), or Mariposa. In other words, there is no reason why all the periodicals in Canada should not be edited in Victoria, and it seemed to us that that would be an undue concentration of influence in a single provincial capital, and one moreover which possesses a singularly mild and softening climate.

The only thing we are afraid of is that in these new circumstances, with the office just around the corner, Mr. Hutchison may do too much editing and too little writing of the explosive articles which are his real major occupation. He is never happy except when he is making some part of North America look like a picture of Bikini three seconds after the explosion of the atomic bomb.

Corporation Income Tax

IN A period of considerable business activity and of freedom from serious competition from foreign producers, a great deal of inequity in taxation can be tolerated without serious harm, because the taxation is in any event largely passed on to the ultimate consumer. The rapid rise in the Canadian price level is largely due to the fact that nobody but the ultimate consumer is now paying the bulk of the tax burden which is nominally collected from various kinds of producers. The cost, for example, of expert management for a large corporation is not the salaries that would have to be paid to the managers if there were no heavy income tax; it is those salaries plus the income tax, for the manager is a rare species and can insist on having his income tax paid for him —quite legally of course—by means of a heavy increase in his salary. We do not suggest that if the income tax were sharply reduced he would at once accept less salary, any more than the unionized help would accept less wages in the same circumstances; there is a stickiness about such things that prevents easy adjustment, but the point is that it is the tax that has hoisted the salary to the point where it will now stick. Management has its take-home pay as well as labor.

—CP

A LITERARY *explosive is Bruce Hutchison.*

It is this condition, prolonged through a long period of war and inter-war years, that has made us so tolerant of our taxation inequities. Only one serious piece of ironing out has been performed in twenty years, and that was the ten per cent allowance on income from dividends of companies which have already been taxed. The Canadian Tax Foundation has now released a statement on "Corporation Profits and Dividends Under the Income Tax Act" which proposes two alternative plans for eliminating the obvious double taxation on corporate income, and also deals with the equally unsatisfactory present treatment of undistributed profits. It is much to be desired that these problems should be tackled by our rulers before a decline in business activity causes the tax burden to remain on the shoulders where the tax-collector first places it.

Envoy at the Vatican

THE editor of *The Ensign*, who has recently been visiting in Ireland, has developed the idea that the abstention of Canada from the appointment of a diplomatic representative at the Vatican is due to pressure from Great Britain.

The allegation that Canadian policies to which the critic objects are due to pressure from some outside nation or authority is extremely common, and has the obvious advantage that Canadians greatly dislike having their policies dictated by outsiders, and even dislike thinking that they are so dictated when they aren't.

The Communists are most insistent in proclaiming that Canada's participation in the Atlantic Treaty and in UN operations in Korea is entirely due to dictation from Washington.

The Americans, on the other hand, are suspicious of our feeling that Chiang Kai-shek is no longer an adequate representative of China in international affairs, and that somebody else might just as well be permitted to represent that nation in the United Nations, and they conclude that we must be under orders from the British.

Even our own Mr. King, it will be recalled, once won an election by suggesting that a certain action of the Governor General was due to Downing Street.

We always regret the introduction of this type of argument, especially when it conveys the suggestion that the Canadian authorities are influenced by other considerations than the best interests of Canada, or the views of the Canadian people, in making their decisions.

Canada is a nation which is not officially Roman Catholic. The question whether such a nation should have a representative at the Vatican is a very open one. Some such nations do and some do not, and some, like the United States, compromise by having a personal representative of the chief officer of the state, but without diplomatic status. We fancy that the predominant consideration in the minds of our own rulers in regard to this question is that of the majority opinion of the people of Canada, who elect them. If *The Ensign* can convince the majority of Canadians that Canada ought to have an envoy at the Vatican we shall probably have one, whether Great Britain approves or not.

On Scolds and Scolding

IT IS a terrible thing to be president of the Canadian National Railways. Everything you say is not only certain to be used against you, but is pretty sure to be hurled back at you wrapped up in the most abusive language. Here is Mr. Gordon making the very moderate and truthful statement that the request of the railways for higher freight rates "met with determined opposition" and that the increases granted "fell short of meeting requirements." And here is the Winnipeg *Free Press* declaring that Mr. Gordon "scolds the seven provincial governments for resisting freight rate increases." All that the poor man really said is that the freight rate increases were opposed. He did not even say who opposed them. He did not scold anybody for opposing them. He knows that it is the business of politicians to oppose things that their electors don't like, and that hardly anybody likes increased freight rates.

This would be a very good-tempered country if nobody in it ever did any more scolding than Mr. Gordon.

For an F.E.P. Act

IT WILL soon be a year since the question of an F.E.P. Act for Ontario was last discussed in the Legislature, and a good deal of education of public opinion, together with a good deal of experience in the operation of such legislation in other communities, has been had in that period.

A year ago Mr. Frost, speaking on the Salsberg F.E.P. Bill, took exception to an observation by this journal to the effect that there was "much educational work to be done before public opinion in Ontario reaches the required level of intelligence and humanity," and rested his objection to the Bill solely on the ground that it might do more harm than good. There is now pretty ample evidence that a well-drafted Fair Employment Practices law, such as those of several American States, does a great deal more good than harm, and we hope that Mr. Frost will show his confidence in the anti-discrimination feeling of the electors by introducing such a measure at this session.

Courts Martial

THE Canadian army of today is a very different kind of body from the typical European army of a century and more ago, in which the traditions and principles of the court martial grew up; and the Canadian navy and air force of today are just as different if not a trifle more so. There is therefore sound reason for the radical change in the

status of courts martial which is involved in the setting up of a board of appeal which can revise their sentences.

This important change should greatly diminish the sense, which the enlisted man inevitably experiences, of having signed away his rights as a civilian and citizen by entering the service. In vew of the much higher degree of education and general character development in the armed forces of today we do not anticipate any deterioration of discipline on account of this new institution, and we do expect a much stronger confidence in the impartiality and wisdom of the judicial process. It may well be that the courts martial themselves will benefit more than anything else from the change.

Holiday Celebrations

IT IS suggested by the *Montreal Star* that the excellent record of freedom from traffic accidents during the recent holiday season was largely due to the closing of the "night spots" at the time when "celebrating" is usually at its maximum. We think this is probably true.

During the past half-century the habit of public and extravagant celebration of these two festivities has grown with astonishing rapidity. We do not know of any particular benefit to society that has resulted from this development, and the evils in the shape of traffic accidents and general disorder have been obvious enough.

The closing of the "night spots" on this latest occasion was rendered comparatively easy by the fact that the day before the holiday was Sunday. At the next celebration the holidays will be on Tuesday and there will probably be some resistance to any demand for closing. This paper is not as a rule particularly sympathetic to proposals for limiting the facilities for human enjoyment even when that enjoyment is associated with some consumption of alcohol. But the celebrations of both the eve and the day of Christmas and New Year's have become such as to justify an attempt to curb them, and this can best be made by closing the places of alcoholic refreshment for the appropriate hours. It will not, we think, be suggested that the licensed restaurant business in Canada is in so impecunious a condition that it could not stand this loss of revenue.

The Stone of Scone

THE *despoiler came down like a wolf on the fold*
And he forced ope the Abbey, but came not for gold
Nor funereal relic nor Spanish doubloon—
His objective was simply the Boulder of Scone.

All the visitors saw, on the Eve of Noel,
That the Chair was still there, and the Boulder as well:
But alas and alack and oh dear! Christmas morn
When they opened the Abbey the Boulder was gorn.

For there stood the Chair in its usual place,
But beneath it, a yawning, unbeautiful space
Where (according to those who take annual stock)
It was normal to see a rectangular rock.

There are people in England dissolving in tears,
While their northerly neighbors give three rousing cheers,
And the Yard is most anxious to find what was done
With the Stone that weighs more than a fifth of a ton.

But it's nonsense to weep and to worry, for soon
Will return to the Abbey the Boulder of Scone:
For the men of the Yard, it's reliably learned,
Have resolved, till it's found, they'll leave no stone unturned.

J.E.P.

Pocket Books by Millions

Taking Books to the People Has Effected a Great Change In the Reading Habits of Many Parts of Canada

by B. K. Sandwell

THE publishers of Pocket Books recently announced the sale of the 300,000,000th example of their output, a product which in eleven years has revolutionized the reading habits of a large fraction of the earth's population, including most of the population of Canada. This interesting and important trick was performed by taking the product out and putting it where the potential buyer could hardly fail to run across it.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

Everybody knows that the difficulty of inducing a Canadian to buy a book (and in this respect he differs little from an American) is reduced by about ninety per cent when you have put the book where he can look at it, and take it away with him at once if he likes it. And the only books about which this is possible in every part of English-speaking Canada are the colored-cover reprints. It is made possible for them by very low price, attractive appearance, and the consequent reasonable expectation of a mass sale, which makes production cost per unit extremely low.

This invention has increased the number of people in Canada who can look at a book before they buy it, by about 100 per cent. For the new potential buyers include not only the people who could never get near a real book-store (meaning a book-store selling $3 books) because they lived too far away from anything of the kind, but also the great number of people in cities like Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver who pass a book-store once a day or once a week but would never dream of going into it because they are afraid of it. Nobody is afraid of the places where they sell the pocket books, because they also sell magazines, drugs, ice-cream soda, bus tickets, and hundreds of other things which everybody has to buy anyhow.

This is an enormous step in advance, accompanied, like most steps in advance, by certain drawbacks. The chief of these is the fact that the new bookbuyer is likely to form the idea that these are the only books there are, or in other words that the word "book" means either a twenty-five-cent reprint or something that you have to buy for the kids in school—that being the only other kind of book with which he has contact. And the number of titles available in the cheap reprint form is strictly limited.

The Buyer Is Not Fussy

Not so limited, at that, as one might have feared. Pocket Books Inc., the largest producer of this kind of thing on this side of the Atlantic, claims to have 750 titles, including works by Shakespeare and by Thorne Smith. The Penguin-Pelican-Parrakeet people in England have probably an even larger list, and certainly one of higher average quality, but they charge a slightly higher price, avoid picture covers, and do not get quite so universal a distribution all over Canada.

There is also the drawback that the kind of buyer to whom this new appeal is made must not be very fussy about what particular book he buys. He must be in something like the frame of mind of the regular cinema-goer, who is usually willing to take a chance with his forty cents (eighty if the girl-friend is included) on whatever films happen to be being presented at the local movie. He knows that while they will vary in excellence, all of them will be within a certain standardized limit of subject and character, designed to be satisfactory to ninety per cent of the movie-going public. (The other ten per cent consists of those annoying people who, like the mature bookbuyer, know what they want, try to get it, and try to avoid what they do not want.)

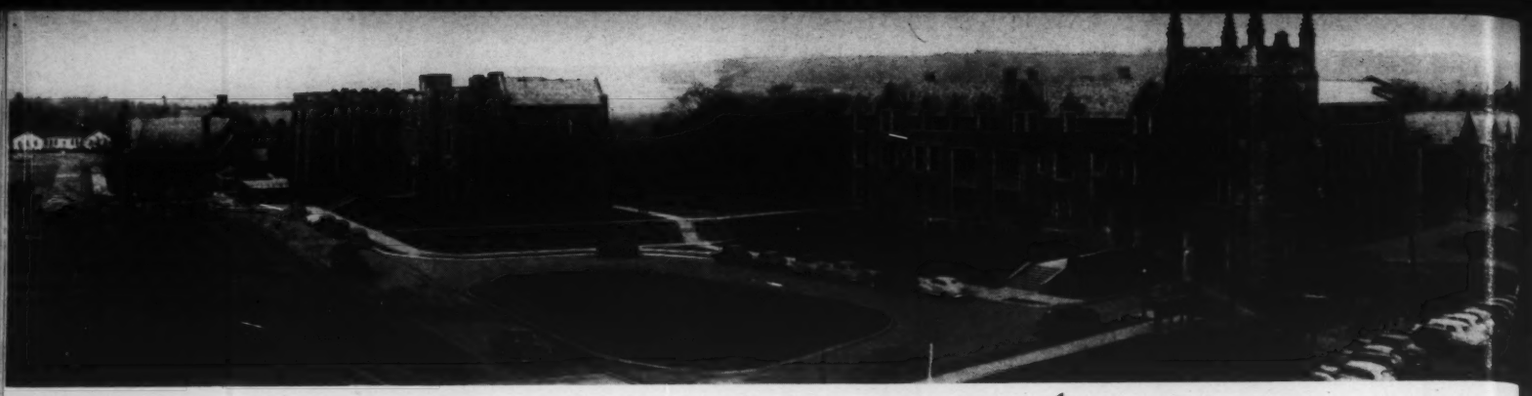
The reprint book is the exact equivalent, in the realm of literature, of the run-of-the-mill cinema, except that it is not subject to nearly so rigid a censorship. It takes a small number of rather standardized items, puts on a cover which performs exactly the same function as the posters in front of the cinema, and offers the resultant product wherever there may be somebody with twenty-five cents to buy it. Since the cinema has already driven the real-actors-on-a-real-stage out of business in all but the larger cities of this continent, it will be merely an extension of the parallel if the pocket book eventually drives out the more expensive kind of volume from all currency in places not large enough to maintain a real book-store.

The Drug-Store Book-Store

I have recently been visiting a number of relatively small places in many parts of Central and Western Canada. In none of them with less than five-thousand population was there anything that could possibly be described as a book-store. But in every one of them a large selection of twenty-five-cent reprints was offered for sale at the drug-store, the bus depot lunch counter, and the cigar-store newsstand. Moreover these reprints were offered for sale in a very attractive manner, in well-designed stands calculated to show off their covers in all their glamour of color and their not infrequent suggestiveness.

The list of available titles nearly always included a few works of admirable quality. Mr. Hugh Maclennan's "Two Solitudes" must have reached many thousands of readers who will know their Canada better as a result of this expenditure of a quarter of a dollar than they could perhaps know it by any other equal sacrifice. Miss Mazo de la Roche has her following in the same clientèle, and among the Americans John P. Marquand is obviously a leader in sales.

But how will the people who must rely on this kind of salesmanship ever learn that there is a vast mass of classic literature, the great works of the great writers of three centuries, all of which can also be purchased in excellent editions at the same or very slightly higher prices, but which have never been dolled up with a colored cover and are never handled by the cigar counters? How will they become acquainted with anything that cannot profitably be put out in the mass-market format? Who will tell them about the charm and depth of the works which can be purchased in the much more durable and not much more expensive editions of the Everyman and Oxford classics? What chance is there of their learning the value of a small library of beloved volumes which one goes back to again and again, as distinguished from the books which by their physical character are doomed to the wastebasket after two or three people have read them?



21st BIRTHDAY OF A 60-YEAR-OLD UNIVERSITY

"Mac" Comes of Age in Hamilton

by Margaret Ness

IT TAKES COURAGE to move an established university. But McMaster University people did it successfully 21 years ago; now "Mac" has its roots deep in Hamilton. To add to the permanency, three handsome new buildings will be completed in the Spring, with plenty of campus room for future expansion—never possible on their Toronto site.

That the Hamilton association has its ups-and-downs was evinced last month when, in the Hamilton elections, the voters turned down a proposed $250,000 grant to the University. The student weekly, *The Silhouette*, went into an editorial tailspin, to stir up the ire of some of the Councillors. Said McMaster's President, Dr. G. P. Gilmour: "The editors forgot that the paper is read off the campus, too." And the matter rested.

It would take more than such a setback to daunt McMaster. The University has a long history of achievement behind it. Actually it is the outgrowth of educational work begun by Baptists in central Canada in the 1830's. Theological colleges were founded, and in 1887 the Ontario units were incorporated into a university and named after Senator William McMaster, whose will provided the original endowment. Lectures started in 1890.

Today, besides the three new buildings being erected, McMaster includes University College (Arts), Hamilton College (Science), a Divinity School and a School of Nursing. The latter is a five-year course leading to a BScN. There are two residences for men and three (one in Dundas) for women: and eight temporary buildings —army huts bought from the Government after the war — which serve as faculty apartments, class rooms, administrative offices, labs, and a recreation centre, fondly called "The Rec."

Educationally, McMaster is broad. A Baptist University, its 1949-50 students included all denominations: United Church, 31 per cent; Anglican, 21 per cent; Baptist, 19 per cent; Presbyterian, 11.7 per cent; Roman Catholic, 8.2 per cent; other, 8.9 per cent. The Divinity School, which in 1887 was the dominant section of the work, now involves much smaller numbers than do Arts and Science. And, while Arts still holds a wide edge in numbers, Science has the edge both in expense and publicity. For the 1950-51 session enrolment stands at: Arts and Science, 928 men and women; Theology, 51; Graduate Studies, 43.

Just last month McMaster's academic standing was again recognized by the naming of James "Si" Taylor, a fourth year Honor History student and Student Body President, as one of the two Rhodes scholars in Ontario. The previous McMaster Rhodes scholarship was in 1946.

Heading McMaster's staff of about 90 is Dr. G. P. Gilmour (*see cover*), as President and Vice-Chancellor. Principal of Hamilton College is Dr. H. G. Thode, who is also Vice-President of the Chemical Institute of Canada for 1950-51 and who continues to be a consultant to the Canadian Atomic Energy Project. Dean of Women since 1946 is Mrs. Marion Bates, a McMaster grad.

"Mac" is ideally situated on the edge of the city's 1,700-acre Royal Botanical Gardens. This provides the University with the finest outdoor botanical laboratory in Canada—some botanists say, the finest on the continent. The combination of slopes, soils, wild life, species of fish, industrial and natural drainage—the whole wonderful area is right on McMaster's doorstep for scientific research.

It was the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways in the Hepburn Government, who bought up the land. He didn't have McMaster in mind—just wanted Hamilton to have a big tract of parkland—but he served the University well. And the University, in turn, does its share. The head of the Botany Department is, under agreement, Director of the Gardens. And Dr. Gilmour is Chairman of the Board.

One up-stirring factor in this on-the-outskirts-of-the-city site is transportation. At present the student weekly is waging a war with the railway company over the new bus loop. Seems that some of the buses pass up the loop.

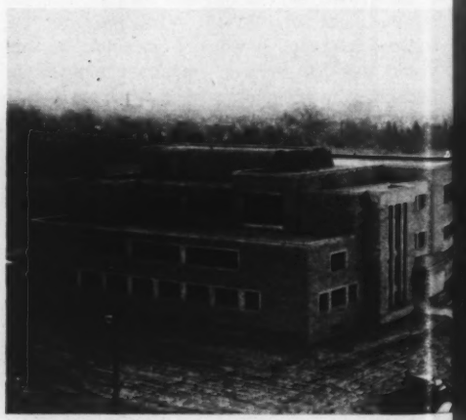
Incidentally, two weeks ago, *The Silhouette* was voted the best student newspaper in Canada in the class of under-3,000 circulation. (Won the same award last year, too.)

Also very active this year is the McMaster Dramatic Society. This fall they presented Shaw's "You Never Can Tell"; took it to Toronto under sponsorship of the Alumni Association. Each year they enter the Intervarsity Drama League against Western, Queen's, Carleton and Bishop's.

Not only are McMaster undergrads winning laurels but there is a long list of outstanding graduates, including Dr. Gilmour himself: and E. C. Fox of Toronto, Chancellor of McMaster, Managing Director of Canadian Cottons, Vice-President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; the Hon. Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock of the Supreme Court ("Noronic" fire inquiry) on McMaster's Board of Governors; K. W. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance; W. S. Fox, former President of the University of Western Ontario; Senator Jacob Nicol of Sherbrooke, Que., and Mrs. R. J. Marshall of the Hope Commission.

CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK COVER

ADMINISTRATION: (l. to r.) *H. S. Armstrong, Dean of Arts and Science; Rev. H. S. Stewart, Dean of Theology; H. E. Bridge, Registrar; Prof. C. W. New; H. G. Thode, Principal of Hamilton.*



UNDER *construction: Mills Memorial Library.*

BOARD *of "Pubs":* From l., *Ruth Thomasson* (Directory); *Ralph Banner, David Smith* (Manager); *Robert Catterson, Robert Jones, Victor Sim, Donald Sommerhays, Katherine Swift.*

A NEW BOOST FOR DEFENCE

Since Russia Pursues Her Policies "Short of Nothing," Our Course Is Clear
Top Priorities: Stepping Up Fighter Aircraft Production, RCAF Expansion

by Michael Barkway

WE'VE HEARD a lot about that budget surplus. But it's not going to go very far when Finance Minister Abbott presents the 1951 Budget. For defence, according to the fall statements, we are going to have to pay about $1 billion next year. That was reckoning without the *new* defence program which will be presented to Parliament early next month. Final figures are not yet decided, but it looks as though defence will be nearer $1.5 billion than $1 billion.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

Until nearly the end of 1950 all our defence services were following the plans of last August. But the whole strategic conception on which those plans were based was shot to pieces in Korea. Now, in a last-minute rush of urgency, they are being completely overhauled.

To judge from much of the newspaper talk of the last month you would think all that was needed was to change the formal manpower ceiling: take out the figure of 69,000 and write in 85,000 or 100,000, or any other figure you liked to pull out of a hat. But manpower ceilings are not bothering anybody very much. Right at the moment they are largely irrelevant. We may as well worry about the right things.

In August the strategic conception of the military experts here and in Washington and in London was based on the assumption that the Russians would pursue their policy by all means *short of war*. It was believed that if we could build up a "deterrent force" of sufficient strength, we could persuade the Kremlin that war on the West was impracticable and unprofitable. The plans were designed to reconcile long-term preparations for total mobilization with shorter-term plans for producing a deterrent force within two or three years. Where the two conflicted, as they sometimes did, the emphasis was on the deterrent force.

Korea has now changed all that. The expert strategic conception now is that the Russians are prepared to pursue their policies by all means *short of nothing*. And in that case the time of greatest danger is not three or four years hence. It's *now*, before the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) deterrent force is built up.

This makes all the difference to the plans of all the Canadian services. Troops-in-being, which were the urgent problem of last summer, could now be less urgent than the ability to raise large forces quickly. The new conception throws renewed and urgent emphasis on the role of reserves. It demands factories tooled up. Even if initial orders are not huge (because the rate of consumption is low, short of war), we must be *ready* to roll out war equipment on a war scale. It involves quick decisions about what arms we can put into the hands of our allies. And, at the present stage, it means a concentration of men and money on the Air Force.

A Canadian contribution of ground forces to General Eisenhower's NATO army in Europe is important, for its psychological effect if for nothing else. But we may as well face the fact: no force that Canada can contribute, short of total mobilization, can make much difference on the ground. We *can* make a difference in the air. Indeed this is probably the only way we can hope to influence the course of the early battles in Europe if war breaks out there.

"Canucks" For The Job

Defence Minister Claxton has repeatedly stated that Canada's air-fighter team will be the F86E, in production at Canadair in Montreal, and the CF100 (Canuck) in production at A. V. Roe (Canada) Ltd. at Malton. But these two planes have distinct roles. The Canuck is designed primarily for Canadian conditions. It is as versatile and invaluable in modern conditions as the Mosquito was in the last war. If we had enough Canucks, the air experts would be content to rely on them entirely for the defence of Canada. The F86 is another story.

The F86 is the best — probably the only — answer we or our allies possess to match the latest versions of the Russian MIG 15. MIG 15's are in Europe by the hundreds. The British, the French and everybody else would like to get their hands on F86's by the hundreds. All the production we can get from Canadair can be used. If *we* can't man the planes, lots of other people could.

The present rate of production was decided last August to match the planned expansion of the RCAF. On security grounds it is secret: call it x per month. X is nowhere near the capacity of Canadair. It could be increased to $5x$ by this summer. By the summer of 1952 — to get into real figures—it could be as high as 500 a month. The limiting factor is the supply of engines (a GE jet from the U.S.) and of certain technical equipment (much of it highly secret). Jet engines are in short supply everywhere. The shortage will last for some months yet; but easement is in sight as new capacity gets into production in the U.S.

Within a year or thereabouts, the engine problem will also be greatly improved by our own Canadian product, the Orenda. The Orenda is more powerful than the GE jet. Canadair's F86 has been modified to take either, and tests with the Orenda have been most successful. Our big new jet is not yet coming off the production line at A. V. Roe's: it's a good two months further back than it need have been because A. V. Roe's building plans were held up two months last fall for lack of steel. (Another plant making components is now held up for the same reason.) The first call on the Orenda engine is for the CF100: the airframes are coming along nicely. But within a year or so there should be enough to put into the F86 as well as the Canuck.

The Problems Ahead

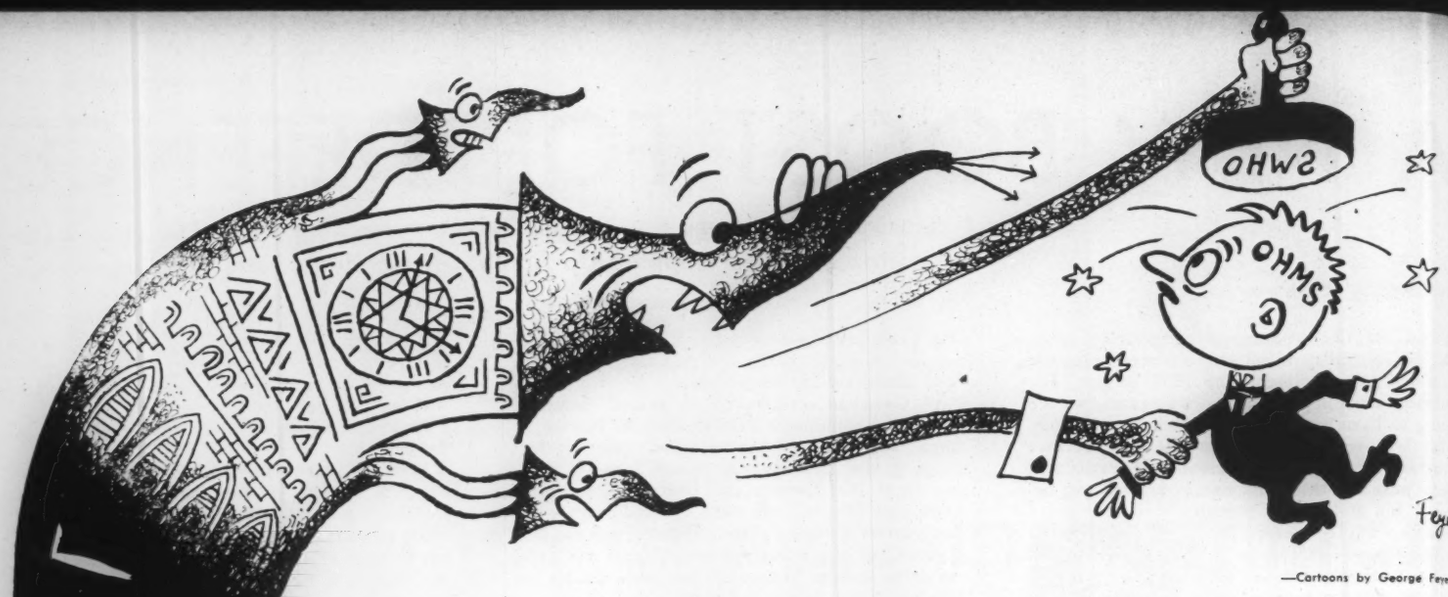
The urgent Air Force problems then are twofold:

(1) To work out with the U.S. the best way to spread the limited engine production of 1951 round their own factories and our Canadair. This could, and should, have been done six months ago, if we had then been ready to pay for increased production for our allies. But it is being done now. Fairly soon both the U.S. and Canada should be sending these vital fighters for the defence of Britain and Western Europe.

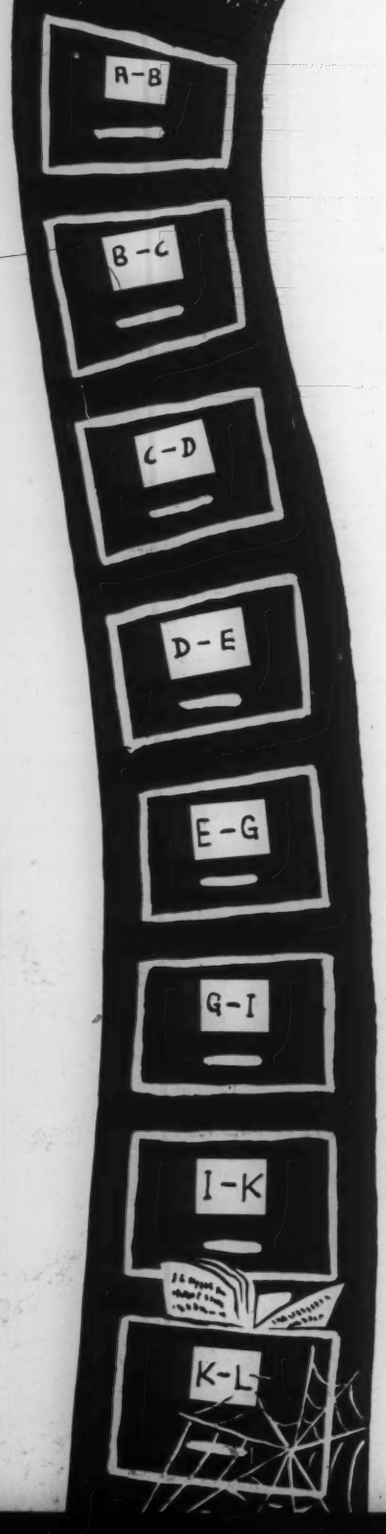
(2) To expand the RCAF squadrons so that they will be ready to man the fighters at the increased rate of production. According to the August plans (SN, Aug. 29), our own two fighter squadrons were to be increased to five during 1951. The third squadron will be formed this month, as No. 421 squadron moves over to England. Later in the year, as the fourth and fifth are

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

ENGLAND BOUND: *Members of Canada's Red Indian jet fighter squadron, based at Chatham, NB, move to the United Kingdom for an operational training tour. Sqdn. Ldr. R. T. P. Davidson, 33, Vancouver, commanding officer, is shown with members of the unit. L to r besides Davidson are: FO Ray Himmelman, Halifax; Flt. Lt. Bob Middlemas, Montreal; Wing Cmdr. W. C. Hamilton, Toronto; Flt. Lt. John Rainville, Farnum, Que.; FO Cecil Day, Olds, Alberta; and FO Al Milne, Preston, England. Kneeling are FO Mark Saunders, Edmonton and FO Jack Walton, Saskatoon. Squadron arrives Jan. 17.*



—Cartoons by George Feyer



"WHEN *you start getting involved in one of those Ottawa cogwheels, there is no way out . . .*"

I Keep Away from Ottawa

by Roger Lemelin

"WHY," a friend will ask me, "why, Lemelin, do you keep away from Ottawa?"

"What a question!" I reply. "It is as if you suddenly ask me why I have four children."

After six hours and a half of profound thought, I find that a Quebecker like me has many reasons to keep away from Ottawa, as well as a father of four children can give many explanations concerning the number of his descendants. I guess that quite a number of my prolific fellow-Canadian fathers could give you their side of the story concerning the size of their family, so, let us brush away this question and let me explain why I keep away from Ottawa, and why I always will.

Quebec City is my home town, and I simply love it. When I was a boy, running away from lower town of Quebec, to explore the fields of the outskirts, skiing in the winter, picking cherries and strawberries (when I was not stealing apples) in the summer, I began at the end of the day to get fed up with pastoral life and to long after the paved streets of my crowded parish. I have not changed. It has always been hard for me to share the nationalism of some of my fellow compatriots for their province, or more scarcely, for Canada as a whole.

I know many educated people in my province, some are my friends, who nearly faint when they pronounce Paris, and who would give all they have (they say so) to die and live there. You probably have some of these distinguished brains who feel the same way about London, England. It has happened to me that I have gone to France as well as to the United States, and each time I longed for Canada, and when I say Canada, I mean Quebec City. And I wonder if this apparently narrow, sentimental love for one's hometown is not the most probing characteristic that indicates true and sincere nationalism.

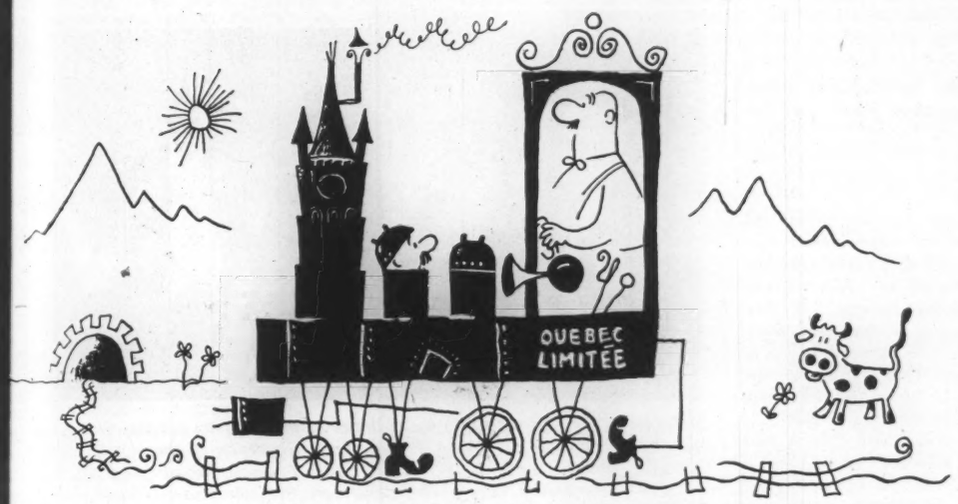
Circumstances have led me to earn my living in a lumber company where I have to do a lot of office work, which I hate. The words "filing system" and "department" make me sick. The filing system is certainly my greatest enemy and just think of it: I have to work every day with this dry and unsympathetic thing. Each time I touch it, it is a catastrophe; the machine gets all mixed up and the other individuals at the office get mad at me because they are people of order and discipline. Because of my poor aptitudes for these two modern qualities, they call me the "Chinese" (they will have to find another word now) or the "Latin." I keep away from Ottawa, because the mere name reminds me of an immense monster—the tallest filing system you can think of.

Have you ever received a letter from Ottawa? Everybody has. There is always a reference, with many figures and that word "department." It makes me shiver. Moreover, the letters OHMS appear on each envelope, and even your closest friends in Ottawa use OHMS paper and envelope. Nobody seems to buy stamps over there. I am one of those guys who enjoy receiving the mail. Each envelope has its mystery. You wonder who is writing to you — maybe it's good news? But when I receive an envelope from Ottawa, I am afraid to open it. You never know. These days, a lot of people get into trouble with the Income Tax Department. When you start getting involved in one of these Ottawa cogwheels, there is no way out. You have to go through the whole machine, and when at last the filing system has settled its problem with you, it abandons you, exhausted, disgusted and poorer.

THIS SUMMER, I wrote a script for the National Film Board. When time of payment came, I had to advise them. The Production Department referred the matter to the Treasury Department which in turn sent me some sets of forms in quintuplicate to be signed. It cost me 12 cents worth of stamps to return the documents. Some time later I received a cheque from the Treasury and I frowned: it was cut by 15 per cent. I wrote about my surprise to the Chief of the Production Department who referred the matter again to the Department of Treasury, which in turn sent me a

LEMELIN

ROGER LEMELIN *is an outstanding Canadian novelist living in Quebec City. Although he is an active businessman (lumbering) he finds time to write such penetrating and deeply felt novels as "The Town Below" and "The Plouffe Family". Critics say the chief virtue of his writing is its essential humanity, its sense of the dignity of the little man. In this witty article he writes of the little man's enemy: bureaucracy, government's terrible machinery.*



"WHEN *you think of the Quebec Government, you immediately think of Maurice Duplessis . . .*"

T.D.1 form. I filled it, signed it. I received word that my T.D.1 was not accepted by the Department of Income Tax to which it had been referred, and that if I would like to try and fill a new T.D.1, with some alterations, other forms would be sent me, or else I would have to discuss the whole matter with one of the Controllers of Income Tax. I then wrote a sentimental letter to the Controller of the Production Department of the National Film Board. He seemed to understand me, but . . procedure is procedure.

I DID NOT ANSWER and I sat down for a moment, exhausted, at the maw of this big machine. It is so well greased, but my God, how, in its logical perfection, can it work under the paradoxical insign of OHMS? I like to feel being a Canadian, but I still do not see how matters stand between Ottawa and His Majesty. Maybe you have to go through 12,589 files before knowing it. And I am too busy down here to check all these files. While we are on the subject, I like clear things. I do not know if you ever considered that, but very complicated things can be made clear. It is often clear that Ottawa does not know how to make clear complicated things.

It is funny the number of discoveries you make when you start analyzing your feelings. "How do you feel, sir?"—"I feel fine, thank you." But we never say *why* we feel fine. It would be a nice indoor game to start answering our whys until television comes. I have never gone to Ottawa, but I have been as far as Toronto. Because I never had any business in Ottawa? I did not have any in Toronto either. So why? Because, somewhere in my feelings about the cities, Ottawa is not there. I never thought of Ottawa as being a city. It looks to me as being a kind of No-Man's-Land between the provinces, or a very solemn top hat which you have to put on for ceremonial days: every five years at the elections, or each year when the Ottawa cash register makes its intolerable *clink! clink!* And I do not forget that this is the place where war is declared.

I know that such things are necessary to run a country. But I am the man-on-the-street and I do not want to run the country or even take part in it. I have no personal authority. I try, though. But my wife does not obey me, my children do not obey me, employees do not obey me, and myself I am not very obedient. How could I pretend to run anything? The only thing I can do is explain my feelings. That is why I write books. These books have hurt a lot of people, but frankly, I did not want that. I thought everybody would smile and give me a good handshake and say, "Fine, Roger, I feel the same about it." The trouble is that very many people take themselves too seriously, do not want to accept the fact that they are the man-on-the-street. And they are unhappy, and they are boring.

I do not say that people in Ottawa are boring; I just mean I would get bored to death there. The Ottawa machine is too perfect to have personality. As soon as a brilliant man goes and settles there, taking part in the government of the country, it is as if he became a number in a department. From here, even the Cabinet looks to me like an anonymous corporation. You never know who has pushed forth a decision. I know Mr. Louis St. Laurent and the respect I have for him cannot be deeper. I have seen him walk on the Grande-Allée like the grand gentleman he is, I have talked to him. Sometimes I wonder if he walks the same way in Ottawa. Maybe. Because in Quebec Mr. St. Laurent always knew where he went, and even in Ottawa he probably knows too.

But I am not Mr. St. Laurent, and the promiscuity of the anonymous machine scares me. If a perfect democracy produces such a perfect thing as the Ottawa machine, I prefer to keep at least 300 miles away from this perfect robot. Let me stay where I am, amidst the Quebec cocktail of democracy, autocracy and theocracy. By the way: is there a religion in Ottawa? From here it looks to me that going to heaven or hell is never considered there: only to limbo.

The other day I met Mr. Maurice Duplessis in a hotel lobby in Montreal and the Premier told me: "Roger, why are you always wearing a red tie?" (The color red has been the emblem of the Liberal party for 60 years in the Province of Quebec.) "Well, Honorable," I said, "it is because it is now one of the easiest ways to be original in this province." He laughed and flushed. He said: "So you like to wear antiques?" I replied: "Yes, probably, but by the way, you seem to be very happy, Honorable, and your face is all red?" He laughed again: "I am tired, but in good health. I come from the Ottawa conference. I left when Clement Attlee arrived!"

I like Mr. Duplessis, I like to see him making his puns, his easy but sudden wisecracks. He is the most perfect product of French-Canadian temper. I disagree with him on a lot of the things he does. When you think of the Quebec Government, you immediately think of Maurice Duplessis. He sets the Government machine in reverse gear when it should go ahead, he speeds when he should brake, and he does not observe the left turns. Like Pius IX, he would certainly be able to issue his *Syllabus of Errors*, and some of these days, I would not be surprised that he proclaims the infallibility of any Union Nationale Premier when he speaks *ex cathedra* on matters of provincial autonomy. The Quebec Government is everything you want, except a No-Man's-Land. And as an individual, I enjoy it.

I HAVE two cars: an old 1929 Ford and a 1950 Pontiac. I have much more fun driving that 1929 Ford through the hills of my city than my Pontiac. Driving this car is a fulltime job, and the man at the wheel has to use intuition, muscles and initiative. In the Pontiac though, the machine is the one who drives me where I want to go. And I feel complete security in my bumpy jalopy because I know I have a Pontiac to replace it if the old engine stops due to serious mechanical troubles. But I must add that my old Ford, with its high wheels, can climb some snowy hills where my Pontiac gets stuck. And in an emergency, my old Ford can turn a corner or get away from an obstacle much more rapidly than my Pontiac. That is why I use my Pontiac for long and comfortable drives and keep my Ford for the daily run. And I do not like to travel far. That is why I keep away from Ottawa, which I compare to my Pontiac. Oh—I forgot to mention that my jalopy costs me more to run than my Pontiac.

It may look rather unfair to say such things since I have never been to Ottawa, but I can't help it, I am sincere and I explain my feelings. There is the financial question, too. Some of my friends who work in Ottawa come to Quebec from time to time. They look so happy to be back home for a week or two. But if you come to talk about bank accounts, they frown and try to find out what kind of a beast a bank account is.

I keep away from Ottawa because, also, I was never offered a good job there.

"DRIVING *this car is a fulltime job and the man at the wheel has to use intuition, muscles . . .*"

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

UP FRONT

CANADA made a bid to stay in the big leagues of atomic energy research with approval by Trade Minister C. D. Howe of construction of a $30 million atomic reactor, bigger and more powerful than NRX, now in operation at Chalk River. Canada is already in the forefront in development of atomic energy, and the new reactor is expected to guarantee the country's position in the field for some time to come.

Need for another atomic pile for Canada has been apparent for some time, and construction of a second big reactor was recommended by a parliamentary committee after a tour of the Chalk River installations in December, 1949. The new reactor will give Chalk River an alternate in case of a breakdown, so that work there will not come to a stop if difficulties are encountered with one of the reactors.

Demand for radioisotopes has exceeded supply, and with the new reactor producing steadily, a balance may be attained. Also, results of experiments with the new atomic pile may shed some light on the problems of obtaining energy from the atom.

As in the case of the NRX reactor, and a smaller experimental reactor known as the "Zeep," for zero energy experimental pile, both operated by the National Research Council for the Atomic Energy Control Board, the new reactor will be used primarily for searching out peaceful applications of atomic energy. But anything of military value will be turned over to Britain and the U.S. under the agreement between the three countries.

The board refused to stick its neck out on the exact size and power of the new reactor, also to be built at Chalk River, but they did say that it would be "much larger and many times more powerful than the present NRX reactor."

Ontario:

MAYBE, MAYBE NOT

PROVINCIAL legislators, in common with their kin throughout the world, show a peculiar diffidence towards money when it comes to paying themselves.

They pass their better than $200 million budget with nonchalance and often with yawns. But when it comes to giving themselves a few hundred dollars they act like frightened ballerinas.

Since 1946 the members of the Legislature have been grousing about the indemnities for the seven-to-eight week session (and an average of a trip into Toronto every two weeks in the off-session).

A committee of the house, after much conscience tugging and an eye cornered on the voters, brought in a report in 1947 recommending another $1,000 to the then $2,600. Mr. Drew compromised and agreed to another $400.

Last spring with some members living in boarding houses and others wondering how they would pay the coal bill, Premier Frost at the suggestion of the Opposition Leader Jolliffe appointed another committee to go into the matter.

Last week after the committee had held two meetings word leaked out. The members felt they could take the extra $600 denied in 1947 without hurting too many feelings but they couldn't even agree to that. One member (reported to be A. A. MacLeod, one of the two Communists in the Legislature) said he would go along with the recommendation but only if it weren't to come into effect until after the next election.

Snorted one observer: "Here's one place they could appoint a commission; it would give them at least $5,000."

Saskatchewan:

PROBE WANTED

INVESTIGATION of the Government's handling of the natural resources of Saskatchewan, by a royal commission, has been proposed by Jacob Benson, now independent member for Last Mountain constituency and a former CCF member for that seat.

He made the suggestion as the result of rumors which have been floating around in waves since the search for oil and uranium took on momentum. The rumors have sprung from criticism that former Government employees got in on the ground floor in obtaining promising mineral claims and from criticism that agents were reaping the cash benefits of oil claims without the risk of the expenditure of money for development.

Mr. Benson contended that the suggestion that a committee of the legislature investigate the handling of the resources was not good since it would be a political committee with a CCF majority which would tend to whitewash the Government.

He suggested the commission should investigate the matter right away back to the time the resources were returned to the province by Ottawa—back in the early '30s.

—Capital Pre

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION: *A dinner at the Chateau Laurier was given in t tribute to Pakistan's founder and first Governor General, Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Left to right: Lester Pearson; Mohammed Ali, Pakistan High Commissioner; Viscount Alexander; Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the U.K., and Charles Woodsworth, editor of Ottawa* Citizen.

■ It's pretty chilly fishing over open holes on big lakes in north Saskatchewan during the winter. To ease the chills, the resources department has ruled that a fisherman may set up a shack on the ice over the fishing hole —as long as he uses bait. But if he's fishing commercially he must still freeze—no shack allowed.

Alberta:

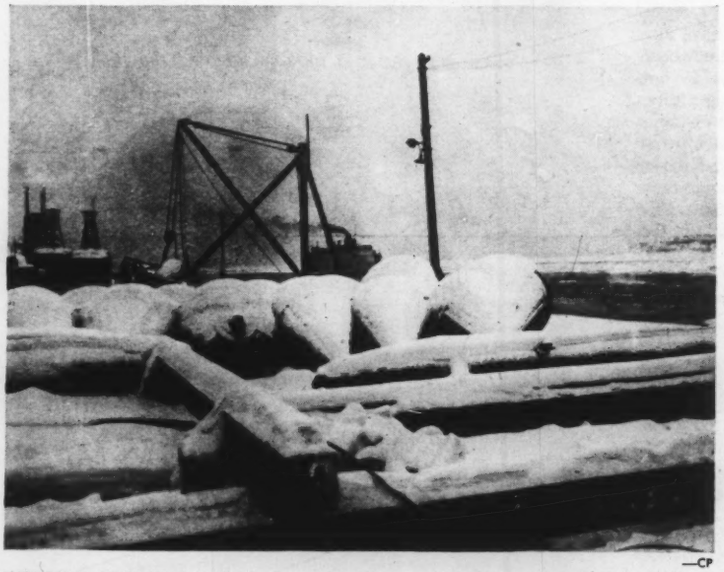
NEW ALLIES

GETTING angry about the provincial liquor laws is a favorite Alberta indoor sport. The usual target is the liquor board regulations which prohibits mixed beer-parlors in either Edmonton or Calgary, but permits them in all the smaller cities and towns.

The latest blast against this 25-year-old anomaly has come from the Alberta Federation of Labor, which has presented a brief to the government attacking the liquor law as "outdated, discriminatory and undemocratic." Most of the federation's 10,000 affiliated members live in Calgary and Edmonton.

Tourists visiting Alberta, the brief complained, are "questioning the sanity of the people of Alberta." The federation declared that it was now ready to "master the forces and resources necessary to fight for the peaceful restoration of mixed drinking in Edmonton and Calgary beer parlors." The Government, it went on, was "following the line of least resistance and continuing to be misguided by the small minority of people who would prefer to demoralize the majority and make dens of iniquity out of Calgary and Edmonton beverage rooms."

Just how the federation would use the "forces and resources" at its command to fight the mixed-drinking ban was anybody's guess, though it has been suggested that a test case might be undertaken.



—CP

WINTER QUIET: *A deep calm closes in on the harbor at Quebec City as the 1950 navigation season is over. Hundreds of river buoys lie idle on the dock, but the Quebec-Levis ferry continues to ply its course between the two cities.*

Manitoba:

BIRDS OF WAR

GIMLI, Canada's second flying training school, went back to battle dress again this month, as the Manitoba air station opened up on a full-time training basis. Pilots will be turned out for the North Atlantic Pact nations by late next summer, in a forty-week course. They will not train on light aircraft as in World War II, but will receive instruction on Harvard aircraft, soloing after some 25 to 30 hours. First station to open was Centralia, Ont., following the choice of Canada by the North Atlantic Pact nations as their training ground for crack airmen.

DIKE DIPLOMATS

WINNIPEG engineers working under the authority of the Greater Winnipeg Diking Board have been cast in strange roles as diplomats and politicians while piloting their emergency diking project through its early stages. They have also had to contend with a variety of difficulties, including trouble in locating lots where material could be excavated, protracted negotiations with municipalities over dike rights-of-way, lack of adequate contour maps of some districts, a truckers' strike, and the objections of some

rate citizens who did not like the location of the dikes.

In addition, 250 manholes and catchbasins had to be raised, and countless telephone and power poles relocated. The 25 miles of barriers now nearing completion by the spring of 1951, will put Greater Winnipeg in much better position to hold off the turbulent waters of the Red River, should they again go on the rampage.

Newfoundland:

HEALTH FRONTIER

EFFORTS to bring Newfoundland's hospitals and general health up to par with the rest of Canada have gone ahead full steam since Confederation. The Federal Government has helped to supply 766 hospital beds to various centres throughout the province.

Federal Health Minister Paul Martin summarized the steps taken recently. "In Newfoundland," he stated, "with the aid of federal grants the Provincial Health Department has been strengthened by the establishment of a Health Education Division, the appointment of its director, the employment of health inspectors, and the purchase of equipment, as well as provision of auxiliary staff."

"Local public health services in Newfoundland... have been strengthened by the purchase of equipment—particularly laboratory equipment—and by the employment of medical and auxiliary staffs . . . "

Despite these practical efforts by the Federal Government, Newfoundland is still desperately short of doctors and nurses, and many sections of the island are still without proper medical facilities.

—CP

PM ST. LAURENT: *His smile was a pleasant surprise to the British.*

Prince Edward Island:

VISITORS

HISTORIC Confederation Chamber, where the idea of the Canadian Nation was born back in 1864, was visited by more people in 1950 than ever before.

A total of 6,507 men, women and children wrote their names in the big visitors' book which lies on one end of the green covered mahogany table around which the Fathers of Confederation deliberated 87 years ago. It is estimated that approximately 25 per cent of the visitors to the chamber did not sign the register.

In 1949, 4,888 persons signed the book.

New Brunswick:

UNBALANCED

HOWARD SHAW, whose farm is a short distance from the town of Hartland, NB, had the holiday season's strangest would-be caller.

The family was startled to hear a loud rapping on the window pane—and even more startled to see a big buck deer looking in at them and knocking on the glass with his antlers, evidently asking to be let in.

Shaw, fearful for the windows, called to his wife to bring his rifle, and telephoned to district game warden Clarence Swim that he was about to shoot a deer out of season to protect his home.

The warden urged Shaw not to do anything until he arrived, for the deer was one which had been adopted as a fawn by some woodcutters and had been allowed to sleep on a cot in their lumber camp. It apparently felt that it had a right to demand admittance to anyone's house.

So the farmer and some neighbors tried to shoo the persistent visitor away. Twice the buck charged them and the men had to flee back into the house.

Several times it attempted to butt its way through the door, and once it forced the door open and got its antlers inside, but was repelled by a broomstick.

Eventually the game warden came on his mission to save the deer's life—but the animal promptly charged him too, because it was becoming exasperated with the lack of hospitality.

So the warden changed his mind and gave orders to shoot the deer—which, before it fell dead, made one last charge and sent onlookers scurrying to places of safety.

Shaw would be just as glad if lumberjacks of the region would kindly stop trying to civilize Nature's creatures.

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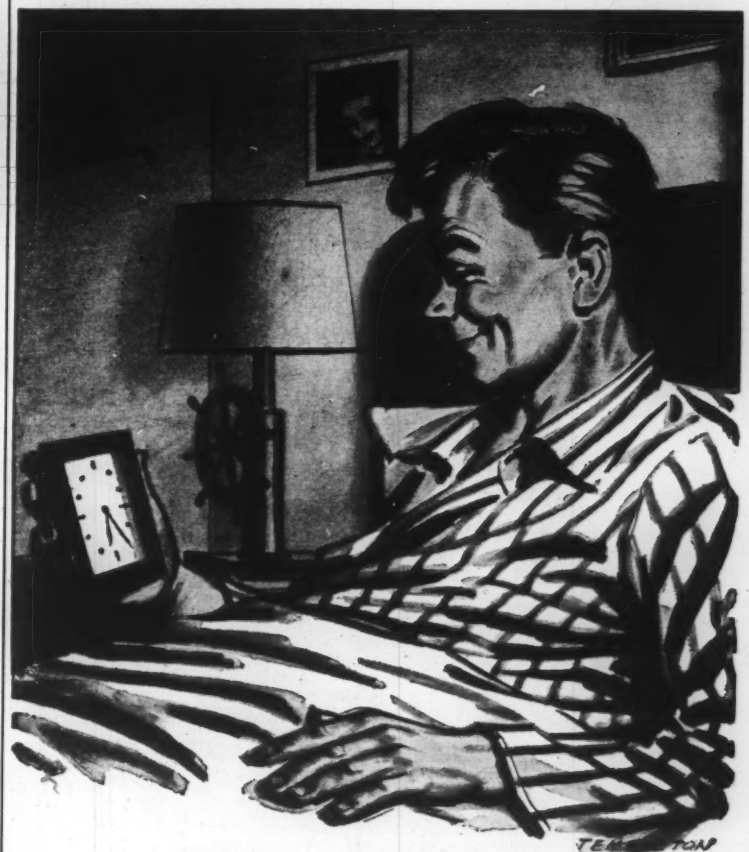

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It was Joe's Dad that said, "Son, whether you're a horse or a man, it's the early start that wins the race."

The thought amused young Joe, but it stuck in his mind too. It pops up especially on those days when he'd like to switch off the alarm clock and catch another forty winks.

He remembered it particularly the day he decided, with his first pay, to invest part of his money with Canada Life. "It's another way of making an early start," he reasoned . . . "If I can set a goal and plan financial security from the beginning, I'll be away ahead in a few years."

Joe learned too, that Canada Life made its own early start as the first Canadian Life Insurance Company 102 years ago. Since then the Company has grown steadily, becoming respected everywhere for its sound policies.

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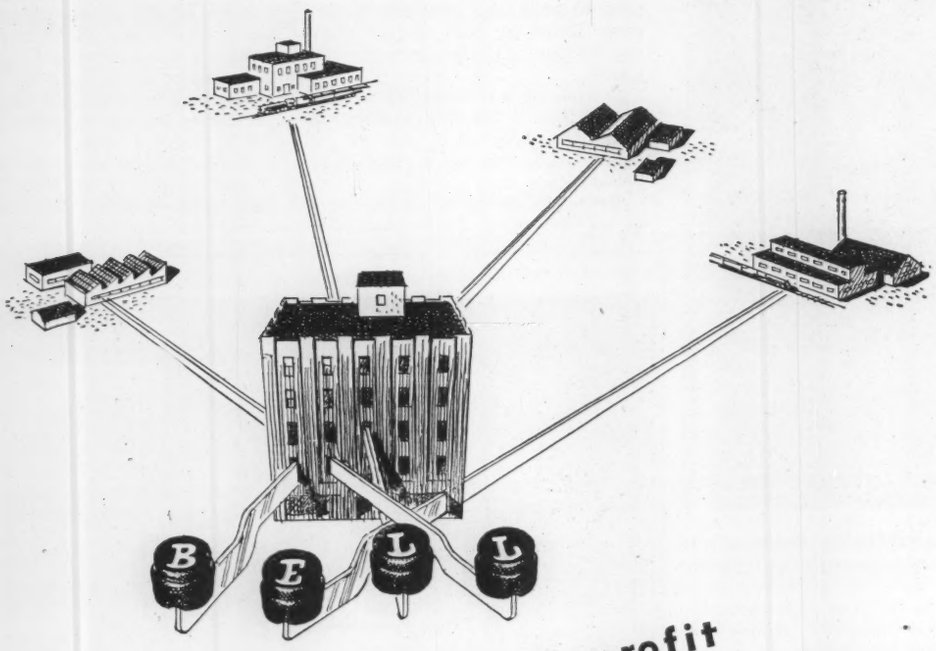

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PEOPLE

CHALLENGE

■ After special training at the Kennedy School of Missions, Hartford, Conn., newlyweds **Mr.** and **Mrs. Robert McConnell Rae** of Saskatoon are leaving for India to work as Methodist Church missionaries. Mr. Rae is an agricultural engineer and his wife a medical technician.

■ Two months ago **Charles Emile Lemay,** 27, of Three Rivers, Que., learned he would die of cancer in a few months. He had one wish—to be ordained a priest. He was a student at the Redemptorist Fathers' Scholasticate at Aylmer, Que. and could not normally hope for this in the time. But special permission was granted by the Pope and on Christmas Day the new priest said his first Mass with his parents attending. Then he went home to spend his few remaining weeks.

■ **Lucien Beaumont,** 18-year-old Quebec City swimmer, sprang a surprise at the Canterbury Centennial Games at Christchurch, New Zealand, last week. He won the 110-yard free style event in 59.1 seconds. This was 1.1 seconds ahead of Jimmy McClane, U.S. 1,500-metre champion at the 1948 Olympic Games.

■ For a few days last week **Major Mark Millbank** was the most important man in the lives of 38 young women. As Comptroller at Rideau Hall it was his job to give them detailed instruction on how to conduct themselves at their presentation to the **Governor-General** and **Viscountess Alexander** at the annual Young People's Ball at Government House.

—CP

MAN *of the moment: Maj. Millbank.*

■ **Dr. Heinz Unger,** internationally-known conductor now living at Lansing, Ont., is in Spain leading major symphony orchestras in Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia. On his way home he will conduct in Britain. He will give Gustav Mahler's Second, or Resurrection, Symphony its Spanish première. This composer was the idol of his youth and now, says Unger, "He is for me a gospel." He recently introduced Mahler's Fifth over the CBC.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

THE BIG STAMPEDE

Hoover Leads New Isolationist Clamor For U.S. Retreat from Europe, Asia

A STAMPEDE is on, which one may hope will soon appear so shameful that people will wish to forget it. A number of well-known American public figures, led by former President Hoover, deploring the lack of courage and will-power of the Western Europeans, are urging the United States to show the same qualities by scuttling its present policies and commitments, and retreating from Europe and Asia for an isolationist stand in the Western Hemisphere.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

While these Americans cry "retreat" the Soviet press has celebrated the New Year with such headlines as "A Year of Great Victories" and "All Roads Lead to Communism in the Second Half of This Century." Truly has it been said that there is more danger of the West losing out through panic and defeatism than through military attack by the Soviets.

In fact it would be a great mistake to fix our attention too much on the possibility or probability of a conventional Soviet invasion of Europe, and on that grim ratio of Soviet and satellite divisions versus Western divisions. Our main experience has been with the Prussian type of timetable attack. But the Soviet doctrine of war is very different, and we are seeing an excellent example of it in Korea.

Unconventional Warfare

The Soviets avoid an all-out challenge of our great potential strength, by making small wars with satellites. They choose war theatres and a type of fighting which place us at the maximum disadvantage. They "play by ear", and exploit situations with great agility. They seek always to divide the opposition, as they have done by encouraging the Chinese to go into Korea, instead of going in themselves, which would have united the opposition.

Above all, they try to disarm the enemy by spreading defeatism, and terrorizing people into the belief that it is no longer safe or expedient to stand publicly against Communism.

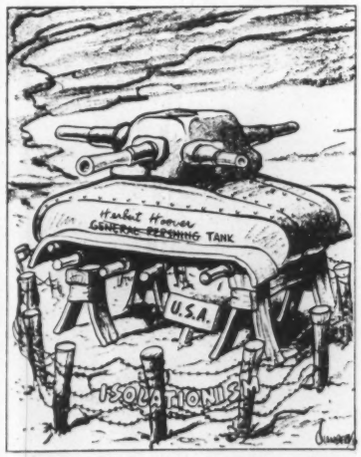
If they succeed through the small Korean War in panicking the United States into seriously discussing a retreat from Europe and Asia, it is a certainty that they will turn the heat full on the French in Indo-China, to drive them out of there and deal a further heavy blow to morale in France. They will build up tension in the Balkans, where Tito reports a steady mobilization of his Cominform neighbors, and perhaps risk an invasion of Yugoslavia—with satellite forces, of course, while keeping the Red Army poised menacingly in Germany.

They will manoeuvre with the East German "People's Army" in Berlin, and perhaps risk a move to seize the Western sectors, and intensify their threats against the West German leaders, to bring about a unification of that country under a Communist-dominated government.

The West German leaders have made a surprisingly bold stand against Communism up to now. But the French attitude towards their rearmament, the defeat of the U.S.-U.N. forces in Korea, the dilly-dallying over setting up the Atlantic Pact Army which is to defend Germany, and the move by the Western Big Three to discuss anew with the Soviets a German Peace Treaty, under a virtual ultimatum from Moscow that West German rearmament will not be "tolerated", have brought Chancellor Adenauer to consider a bid from the East German Communists to discuss unification.

What Could Happen

Just let this Soviet program get rolling, and let the Americans continue to debate whether they should give up the defence of Europe, and you will see how the Western European governments will disintegrate. As a *Monitor* correspondent from Paris has suggested, their Communists will howl for "Popular Front" governments, the Soviet Embassies will work overtime convincing weak politicians that their interest and safety lie in collaboration now that they have been "betrayed by their friends from Wall Street", and countless individuals will be panicked over the fate of themselves and their families. Hundreds of thousands, even millions, of West Europeans, know that they can only expect death or Siberia "when the Russians come."



—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald

"SITTING-*Duck Warfare," Hoover's policy is termed by this cartoonist.*

—Herblock in Washington Post

"WHO SAYS *we Republicans haven't got a foreign policy? There's lots here.*"

—International

ACHESON *contemplates "most dangerous situation in U.S. history." Knifed by Republicans for failure of his China policy, he is respected in Europe, which he considers main theatre, and upheld by Truman. With him is V-P. Barkley* (r.).

It must be considered entirely possible that Europe could be lost in this way in the coming year, without Stalin having risked a general war or fired a Red Army gun, if we show irresolution in this critical period. On the other hand, with bold leadership and courageous public backing, the Korean Affair could be turned into a great miscalculation for the Soviets and mark the turn of the tide.

It has roused the United States, and to a lesser extent the other Western nations, to remobilization. We still control vastly greater resources than the Soviets: five-sixths of world steel production, nine-tenths of world oil production, and far greater industrial plants and skills. We control the oceans, and the air over all the world but the Russian heartland. We have only to muster the will to save ourselves.

One must believe that the West will do this, which means that in the first place the great debate over foreign policy now raging in the U.S. will be carried by Truman and Acheson, Dewey and Dulles, over the Hoover-Kennedy views. Perhaps the best commentary on these is that they have been printed in full by *Pravda*.

The strength of the new isolationist sentiment is not to be under-rated. The mail of Senators Lehman of New York and Alexander Smith of New Jersey, who expressed their disagreement with Hoover, has run 40 to 1 for Hoover's view; while Senator Taft's mail is reported as 100 to 1 for Hoover. This isolationism may, however, not be so "new." It has been pointed out that Hoover opposed American participation in both world wars; and many of the letter-writers may have been waiting a long time to hear someone take up the old America First cause.

Braver Counsel

It is hard to believe that, after all that the United States seems to have learned about its world position since Pearl Harbor, the views of such solid people as Eisenhower, Marshall and Robert Patterson and the influence of the great newspapers will not prevail.

Eisenhower wrote in his final report as Chief-of-Staff in 1948 that the loss of Western Europe would leave America's security in dire danger. "We would find ourselves facing across narrowing ocean and Arctic barriers a despotic colossus spread over and beyond the combined Eurasian territories of the Roman Empire, the Persia of antiquity, the Germanic kings and the Mongol Khans." He has now staked his reputation on his new job of organizing the defence of Europe.

A person identified only as "perhaps the most respected official in Washington", presumably General Marshall, is quoted as saying that the abandonment of Europe would be "the greatest betrayal in history; it would be turning tail and running

without a fight." "It would give reason to question if freedom and democracy really deserve to survive."

John Foster Dulles, who was generally expected to be Dewey's Secretary of State, has put it another way. He holds that "a United States which could be an inactive spectator while the barbarians overran and desecrated the cradle of our Christian civilization would not be the kind of United States which could defend itself." "The mood that plans such a defence (by making a Gibraltar of the Western Hemisphere, as Hoover suggested) carries within itself the seeds of its own collapse. A defence that accepts encirclement quickly decomposes."

Former Secretary of War Robert Patterson, aide and successor to Stimson, writes to the *New York Times* that "it gets us nowhere to wring our hands and talk of retreating. If the United States, the leader of the free nations, the nation least exposed, talks and acts that way, who could blame the countries in Europe if they should fall away from the alliance?" The abandonment of Europe would be a "a flat repudiation of the North Atlantic Treaty. . . would any people ever again put reliance on the pledged word of the United States?"

Instead of giving up allies, Patterson urges that "we collect as many allies as possible . . . all who have reason to fear conquest by Soviet Russia and have the will to resist." "Napoleon was defeated by a coalition. So was the Kaiser; so was Hitler. Stalin can be held in check by a coalition of the nations still free; or if he insists on war he can be defeated. But if the United States, the strongest member of the coalition, should pull out, then his prospects for conquest of the world, this country included, would indeed be the brightest they have ever been."

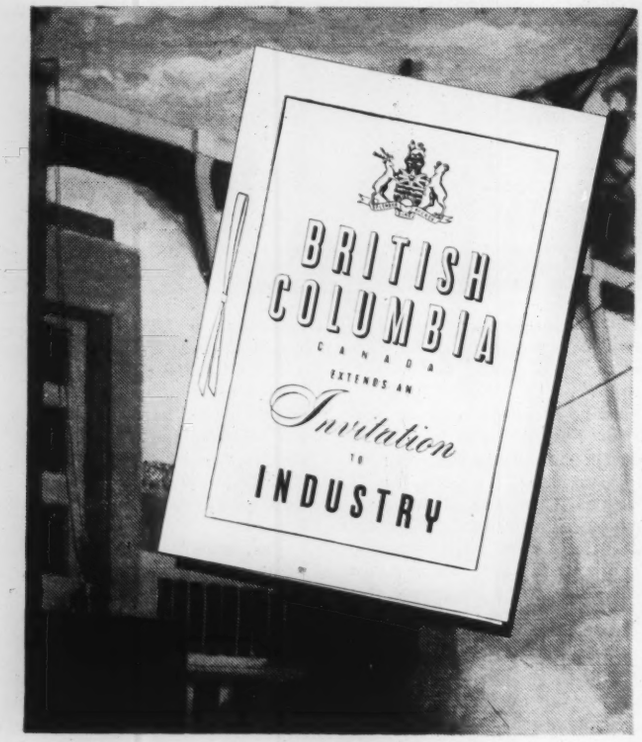
Surely, once the attractive wrapping is pulled off the Hoover package and the contents examined closely, the argument cannot go on for long.

—International

SENATOR TAFT, *Republican presidential contender, lent his influential support to the Hoover view in opening foreign policy debate in new Congress.*

—International

EISENHOWER'S *report to Congress, after his present survey of Europe, will be decisive for many Americans.*



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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

AUSTRALIA'S 50 YEARS

Dominion Down-Under Reaches 8 Millions
Newcomers Will Dilute British Strain

Canberra.

THIS YEAR marks the 50th anniversary of the Commonwealth of Australia. It was on January 1, 1901 that the federation of the six British colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania was proclaimed.

Australia has come a long way since its people decided to sink inter-colonial rivalries and build themselves into one nation. From a collection of small, essentially farming colonies in a far-away southern land she has grown into a self-governing Dominion and a major democratic stronghold in the Pacific. Since 1901 her three and a half million people have become eight millions and, with the migration tide at the full, will soon be nine millions. Back in 1800 only 5,945 persons called themselves Australian.

Fifty years have given Australia a balanced economy, her own vast iron and steel works, strong defence and general manufacturing industries. Sydney and Melbourne have become world-ranking cities, each of more than a million and a quarter people. But the "golden fleece" on which was founded the country's wealth is still its mainstay. The nation's 125 million sheep have given a wool clip worth £500 million this year, compared with some £25½ million in 1901.

—CP

PRIME *Minister Menzies, paladin of a bigger Australia, has been admitted by the King to Companionship of Honor, limited to just 65 members.*

Record prices have aggravated the immediate economic problem of inflation, but the graziers' rich rewards are turning other men's thoughts to the empty spaces awaiting development in this so-thinly peopled country—spaces which must be opened up, side by side with industrial expansion, to maintain the balanced economy achieved in the first half-century of nationhood.

The sufferings of two wars, and an economic depression which left tens of thousands workless, have welded the young nation into a homogeneous, if somewhat aggressively patriotic people. "Advance, Australia Fair," their national anthem proclaims alike their pride in their vast, sun-drenched continent and their faith in the future.

From the flat roof of Parliament House in Canberra—the city created amid sheeplands at a cost of £20 millions to house the Commonwealth Parliament—one can see reminders of both wars. In the distance, beyond parklands, the massive, domed War Museum recalls Australia's first contribution to the defence of the Motherland and democracy. Relics of that First World War include contour maps of the Western Front and the Gallipoli battlefields where Australians, with their New Zealand cousins, forged the imperishable name of Anzac. "Tall, suntanned Gods from the South Seas," John Masefield called them: men who swore mighty oaths but fought like hell-cats and left Australia a legend and a tradition.

Between the trees, a mile away, you can glimpse that symbol of the Second World War, the United States Embassy, a Southern-styled mansion with graceful pillars, built by Australia as reciprocal Lend-Lease. Danger came very close in 1942, and Australians learned that they must strengthen and populate their continent to hold it against Asiatic aggressors.

THAT has been the keynote of national policy ever since Labor launched the great post-war migration drive ("a population of 20 million by the end of the century") and a five year defence programme costing £295 million. Its successor, the Liberal-Country Party Government, is continuing both but at a faster tempo because of mounting tension between Russia and the democracies.

Time has shown that public criticism of Britain, and the turning to America in the invasion crisis of 1942, were not in reality a turning away from Britain. Government gifts of millions of pounds and the spontaneous gift food parcels scheme have shown that Australians still look to Britain as the Mother Country and are still proud of their 99 per cent British origin.

Will it be the same fifty years hence? The great migration is bringing in thousands of displaced persons, nearly 100,000 Czechs, Poles, Italians, Balts, Germans and Yugoslavs this year. Will these New Australians, as they are called, swamp us and wrest control from the Old Australians? The Jeremiahs tell us so. But the less pessimistic see only good coming from this infusion of new blood.

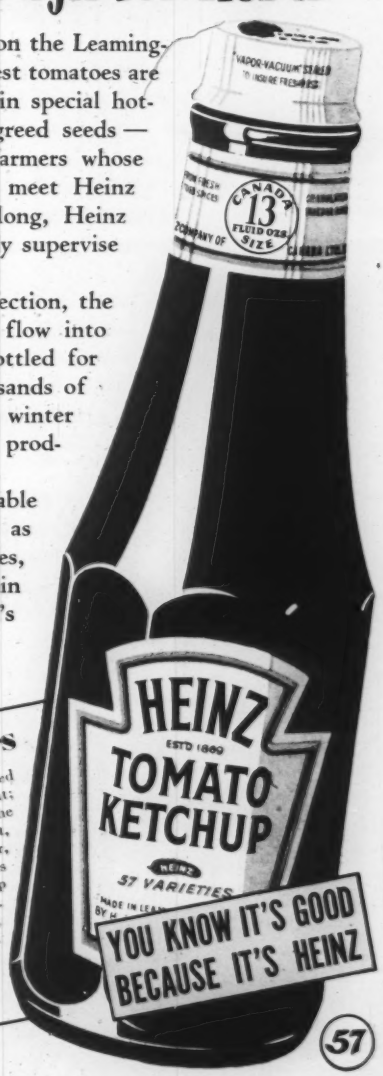
By William Fitter, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

Only pedigreed tomatoes are good enough for Heinz

When Heinz sits in judgment on the Leamington harvest, nothing but the best tomatoes are selected. Seedlings are reared in special hothouses from Heinz own pedigreed seeds — transplanted and tended by farmers whose soil and methods of growing meet Heinz high standards. All summer long, Heinz travelling field experts carefully supervise the sturdy flourishing plants.

At last, at the peak of perfection, the plump, vine-ripened tomatoes flow into the Heinz kitchens and are bottled for year-round enjoyment by thousands of Canadians so that now in the winter you can brighten menus with products of September sunshine.

Keep one bottle on the table and another in the kitchen as an aid in cooking. Many recipes, such as the one below, gain spicy savour from the world's best-selling Ketchup.



RECIPE

BARBECUED PORK CHOPS

Brown 4 pork chops richly in a little heated dripping or shortening and pour off all fat; add ¾ cup coarsely-chopped onion to the chops and sprinkle with ¾ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon chili powder, few grains pepper, 4 teaspoons vinegar and 1½ teaspoons Worcestershire Sauce; pour in ½ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup and ½ cup water. Cover closely and simmer, turning twice, until chops are tender — about 1¼ hours. Arrange chops-in-sauce on a heated platter with crisp French-fried potatoes and garnish with parsley. Serves 4.

U.S. AFFAIRS

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

THE commitment undertaken at the Brussels Conference of the Atlantic Pact powers, to send four U.S. divisions to Germany this year, coming on top of the continuing commitment in Korea, imposes a tremendous strain on U.S. military manpower.

The need to send further troops to Europe at the earliest possible date, to stiffen European morale and warn the Soviets, is fully recognized. But how to find ready divisions for Europe, unless some or all of them come from Korea, is hard to see. It has been commonly reported that only one trained division, the 82nd Airborne, remains in the continental U.S.

Four National Guard divisions were called up last summer, but there has been no word as to how these were coming along in training and equipment. And—very important—a large number of the experienced noncoms and officers needed to train new units have already been pulled out of reserve units and sent to Korea.

IN THIS situation, the *Christian Science Monitor* reports from Washington that General Marshall will recommend the institution of universal service for a 24- to 30-month period for all physically fit 18-year-olds. It is said to be General Marshall's view that the United States must maintain a strong military force for a long period, and that this will be a difficult thing to do unless the nation "completely changes" its philosophy of frantic demobilization after the end of every war or the apparent passing of a crisis.

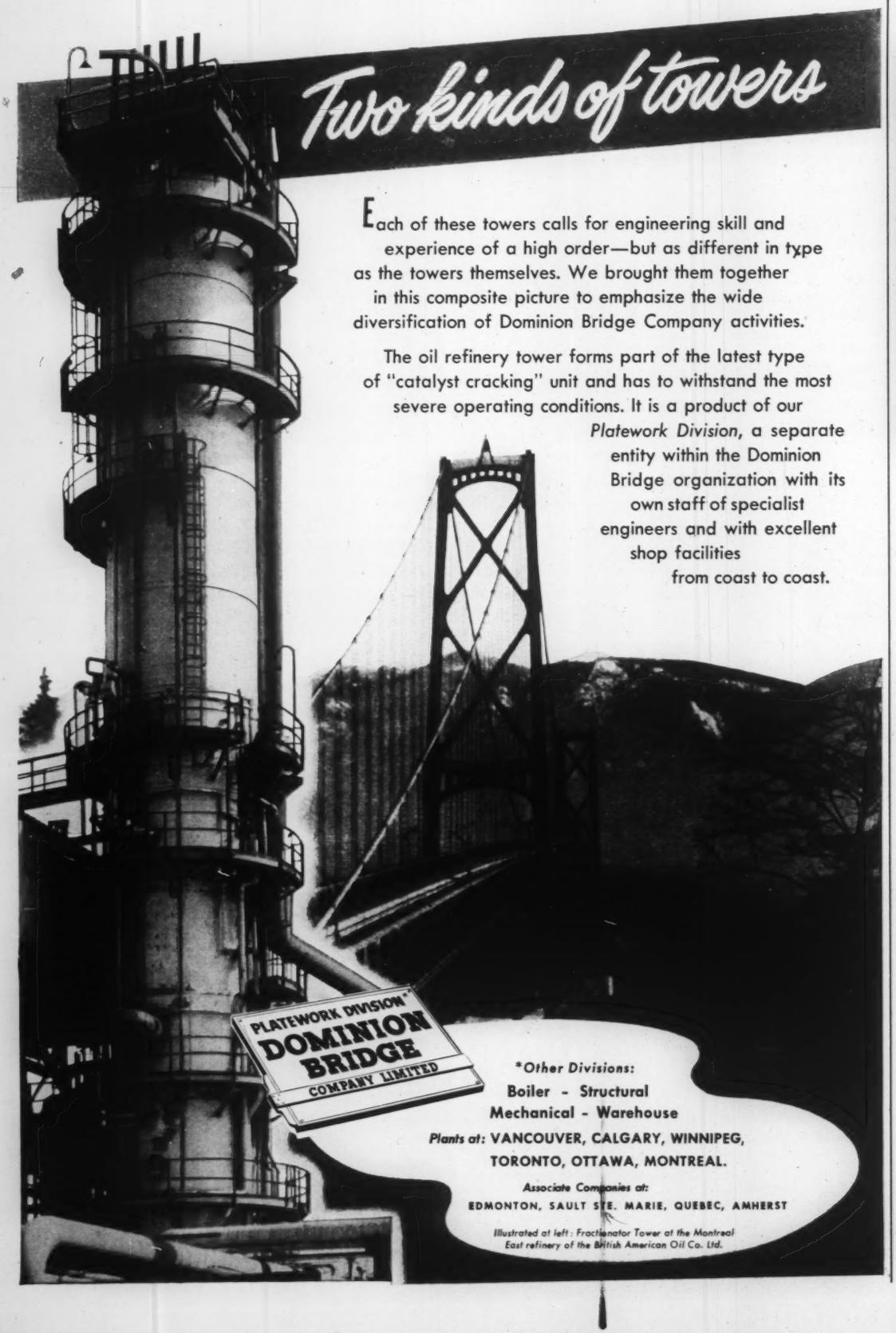
—International

MR. TRUMAN'S *State of the Union message this year will be a grim one.*

The latest plans call for lowering the draft age to 18, reducing the current exemptions, a two-year training period with the regular army, and then a further period in reserve units. Whether Congress is yet ready for such a drastic "peace-time" program may depend on further crises developing. The promise of these is seen, however, in the renewed Chinese offensive in Korea and the progressive mobilization and arming of the Soviet Balkan satellites ringing Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, though it is recognized that only alarm is moving the American people to this unprecedented action, before the coming of open war, American military planners see a greater danger that Western Europe might be lost to the Soviets through panic and fear than through military conquest at present. The possibility is envisaged that the Communist success in Korea, tieing down there most of the available trained American forces and spreading depression in Europe, might encourage the Kremlin to seize the opportunity to take Europe this spring.

It is guessed in Washington that the Kremlin thinks its chances of winning are now about three to two. But it is also believed that the considerations which restrain the Kremlin from embarking on war are greater than those which favor taking this risk in the near future. This is the thin edge of danger along which the U.S. leaders are feeling their way.—*W. W.*


Two kinds of towers
Each of these towers calls for engineering skill and experience of a high order—but as different in type as the towers themselves. We brought them together in this composite picture to emphasize the wide diversification of Dominion Bridge Company activities.
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Illustrated at left: Fractionator Tower at the Montreal East refinery of the British American Oil Co. Ltd.

PRESS

ANYTHING FOR A STORY

Canadian War Correspondent in Korea Has Had Career Full of Excitement

MARCHING with Communist youth in Berlin, cloak-&-dagger work in Yugoslavia, a foray far behind enemy lines in Korea—it's all in a day's work for William Stevenson, correspondent for the *Toronto Star*. First Canadian correspondent in Korea after the outbreak of war, Stevenson has been filing vivid word-pictures of the struggle against Communism in Asia, always on the alert for a "Canadian angle" to increase reader interest in his home country.

Stevenson, born in England 28 years ago, came to Canada in 1948, after a career as a Royal Navy pilot, and a stint on Fleet Street, home of British journalism. He joined the staff of the *Star*, and went to Yugoslavia as his first overseas assignment for the Toronto paper. The cloak-&-dagger phase of his assignment came when he got in touch with Canadians of Yugoslav origin who had revisited their homeland and were unable to return to Canada. Some of them were thrown into Yugoslav prisons, and their passports cancelled.

Meetings with these unhappy Canadians, often held behind closed doors, furnished Stevenson with story material that has been credited with putting a damper on the enthusiasm of many Yugoslav-Canadians contemplating a return to Europe.

Shortly after Stevenson's return from Europe, the Korean War began, and he at once took off for the Far East. One of his accounts from there tells of a trip by jeep with another correspondent and a U.S. sergeant. They went through village after village, gradually noticing a subtle change in attitude of the villagers. When they found themselves being hailed as liberators, and noticed the sun sinking in the wrong part of the sky, they realized that they had penetrated deep into Communist-held territory. They wasted no time in getting out, and finally regained U.S. lines.

Stevenson will go to almost any lengths to get a good story. He has taken part in raids on terrorist Communists in Indo-China, flown in a hospital plane as a nurse's helper, and consorted with revolutionaries and assassins. To cover the Berlin Youth March which the Communists staged last summer, he left all his identification papers behind him in the western sector of the city, just so he could talk with Communist young people as an ordinary person, and so get closer to their genuine thoughts and emotions, rather than their usual line of propaganda.

Last month he accompanied French police officials on a raid on a terrorist headquarters in Indo-China, and was afterwards given permission to question the prisoners.

Unusual Development

It was from Indo-China Stevenson wrote to SATURDAY NIGHT to tell of an unusual case which developed in that country. About a fortnight ago in Tonkin, in the north of Indo-China, Canadian journalists outnumbered those from other countries. There were four Canadians, three French reporters, two U.S. agency men, and three New Zealanders. The situation was almost unique, considering the relative handful of Canadian writers outside North America.

The other three Canadians were Eric Downton of the *London Daily Telegraph*, who began his newspaper career in Ottawa; Eric Gibbs, a native of Alberta, *Toronto Star* ex-staffer now working for *Time* magazine in London, Eng.; and Bob Miller of United Press, who spent his boyhood in Quebec.

Stevenson said French officials in Indo-China are fond of Canadians, and seem to have a great affection for visitors from the country they jokingly refer to as "our other colony." When he left Hanoi, the chief censor, a former officer of the Foreign Legion dissatisfied with his comparatively inactive job, told him how sorry he was to see the Canadians go, adding "Canadians have a better appreciation of our problems here, they understand military situations, and they're not biased."

One of the chief problems to be contended with by English-speaking journalists in Indo-China, says Stevenson, is that posed by the language barrier. Censorship in Tonkin, he says, was sympathetic to the problems of the newsmen, but all copy had to be scrutinized again in Saigon.

Stevenson left Indo-China on Christmas Eve for Japan, after a farewell party in Saigon which, incidentally, was broken up by terrorist bombs. Last week he was again filing stories from the Korea front.—*H.T.*

—© Karsh

ADVENTURE AHEAD: *Stevenson's flying training valuable aid in work.*

Don't give a Cold a chance!

This Man Did...

This man caught a cold . . . he ignored it and went to work as usual . . . he developed a fever on the third day . . . yet delayed calling a doctor.

RESULT: *Pneumonia had set in . . . and he lost several weeks' time from work.*

This Woman Didn't...

This woman caught a cold . . . when her temperature went up she called the doctor promptly . . . on the doctor's advice she went to bed . . . ate lightly and drank plenty of liquids.

RESULT: *The cold cleared up . . . and she was back on the job in three days.*

To speed recovery from a cold and to help hasten relief from its discomforts, doctors recommend rest and a light nourishing diet, including plenty of water and fruit juices. This helps the body overcome the infection.

The danger of neglecting a cold lies chiefly in the fact that body resistance is lowered and serious infections such as sinusitis, bronchitis, and ear trouble may develop.

Pneumonia, especially, is likely to strike when a person is tired or run-down because of a persistent cold. In fact, it has been estimated that colds are the starting point for nine out of ten cases of pneumonia.

Although the death rate for pneumonia has been greatly reduced, this disease—and its ally, influenza—still claim about 7,000 lives each year in our country. Authorities say that the toll from pneumonia could be reduced still further if everyone would call the doctor immediately if any of these symptoms appear:

A severe shaking chill followed by fever.

Pain in the chest after coughing or deep breathing.

Coughing, particularly with the appearance of rust-colored sputum.

If pneumonia is discovered early, the chances for rapid recovery are much better now than in the past. This is because the new drugs which doctors prescribe usually are most effective when given at the start of the disease. For instance, virus pneumonia can usually be treated successfully with certain antibiotic drugs.

Immunization against some types of influenza and pneumonia has likewise helped to combat these diseases. Other respiratory ailments have also been brought under better control.

While medical science can now bring about more and quicker recoveries from the chief health hazards of winter, it is wise to be on guard against them. Here are some measures which may help:

Always take care of a cold promptly . . . if fever develops, call a doctor at once.

Keep physically fit, particularly during the winter months.

Get sufficient rest and sleep and eat a balanced daily diet.

Dress warmly when going out-of-doors and avoid damp, inclement weather whenever possible.

Stay away from people who cough or sneeze carelessly.

For more information about how to enjoy good health during the winter season by guarding against colds, influenza, and pneumonia, write for Metropolitan's free booklet, 11-T, "Respiratory Diseases."

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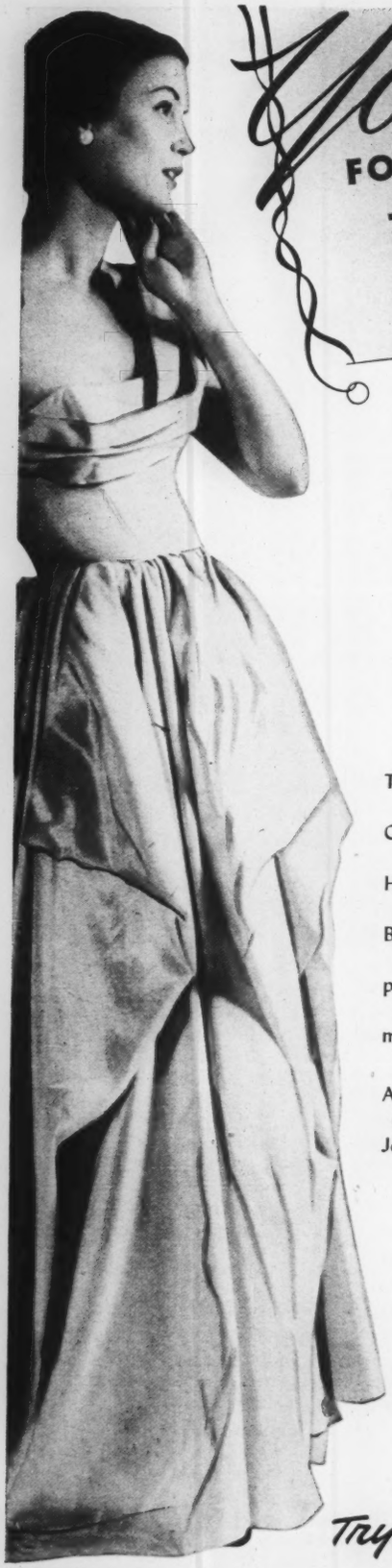

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INTERMISSION

Don't Blame it on Downey

by Melwyn Breen

DON'T take this as the general rule when you go to Downey's Place. Ordinarily, you can drop in there and once you've climbed on a stool you've staked out a claim to individuality. The barmen (especially if it's Downey himself) will get through to you but only for as long as it takes to get your order. After that there's only you, the noon edition, your order and the semi-darkness.

So what happened was my own fault. But it started with my inadvertently glancing up at the bar mirror. Downey paints the day's specials on the mirror in green tempera and this day it happened to be something he was pleased to call "Cherokee Cocktail $1." Now he never paints this in very big letters, so that the eyes of the man sitting two stools down from me seemed to be staring out from behind the O in "Cherokee" and the O in "Cocktail." And just because I smiled, this man said, "Have you come to Page 23?"

Since I've never learned how to be effectively rude to a stranger I glanced at my page number and said, "Not yet."

"Just turn it up," he said. He even slid over to the stool next to me (not staking a claim, though).

I gave him a look. He might have been about 30, no make it 35. I was just about on the point of finding my courage but what the hell, I thought. I turned to Page 23 which, as you probably don't know, is the Society Page.

"That's what I mean," this fellow said and he had his finger on a photograph, one of those ones of a couple signing a register. "Take a good look."

WELL, all I could do was play fair. I'd got stuck, that was all.

She was one of those blonde women with the wig-like hair-do that cuts off into bangs at the front. It was a better newsshot than it should have been because the 60-screen recorded all the little lines that caught and held some inner protest. The fellow with her had one of the smiles the old books used to call "sunny."

"Don't know them, do you?" the fellow beside me said. "Well, I do."

I went so far as to shrug.

"But I do," he said. "I know them—very—well." He caught up my bar check and began tearing it to pieces, the same way I could see he'd done with his own: quite a few of his own. "Him, well, not so well. But her, man, I really know."

I'd kept my thumb in the place where I was before I got into this and I started to turn back.

"We were, of course, married once. Which isn't very curious, considering."

This being a stimulus for an automatic question from me, I was almost too late to stop myself.

"There has been a definite disintegration of the self." He turned to me with a look of alarm. "Oh, don't get me wrong. I'm not sorry. I'm just taking an academic interest in the whole proceedings."

HE HAD finished my bar check and was now working on my swizzlestick. "It's just that I'm interested in seeing wheels grind to a stop. Just interested in following the whole affair to its logical conclusion.

"When we—came unstuck, an interesting thing took place. A certain subtraction. You'd never be able to put your finger on just what it was. Just a very natural reduction of my expectation. You might even go as far as to say, a certain whittling away of the soul."

He pulled one of the tines off the swizzle-stick. "In the daytime I'd notice this. Kind of a puzzle watching how it affected my outlook. But at night it'd be entirely different. Now, if I do say so, I've got a pretty good mind. Not outstanding, mind, not brilliant, but for all practical purposes useful in many a pinch. But do you know what that mind of mine used to do?

"At night this dear old mind of mine would make up all sorts of comforting stories. Here I'd go off to sleep and up would jump this mind and it would start carrying on just as though nothing had happened. There we'd be, her and me, getting ready for an evening, or we'd be out somewhere just as friendly as you please."

HE SNAPPED the stick with his thumb. "In fact, it would do such a grand job that I'd wake up and for a minute or two I'd start planning *our* day. Take me that long to go dead." He winked. "You know what? I've called that mind of mine a lot of nasty things. But never before did I accuse it of plain ordinary garden-variety lack of *tact*. A hearty friend, sure, trying so hard to be helpful. But completely, completely, completely devoid of tact."

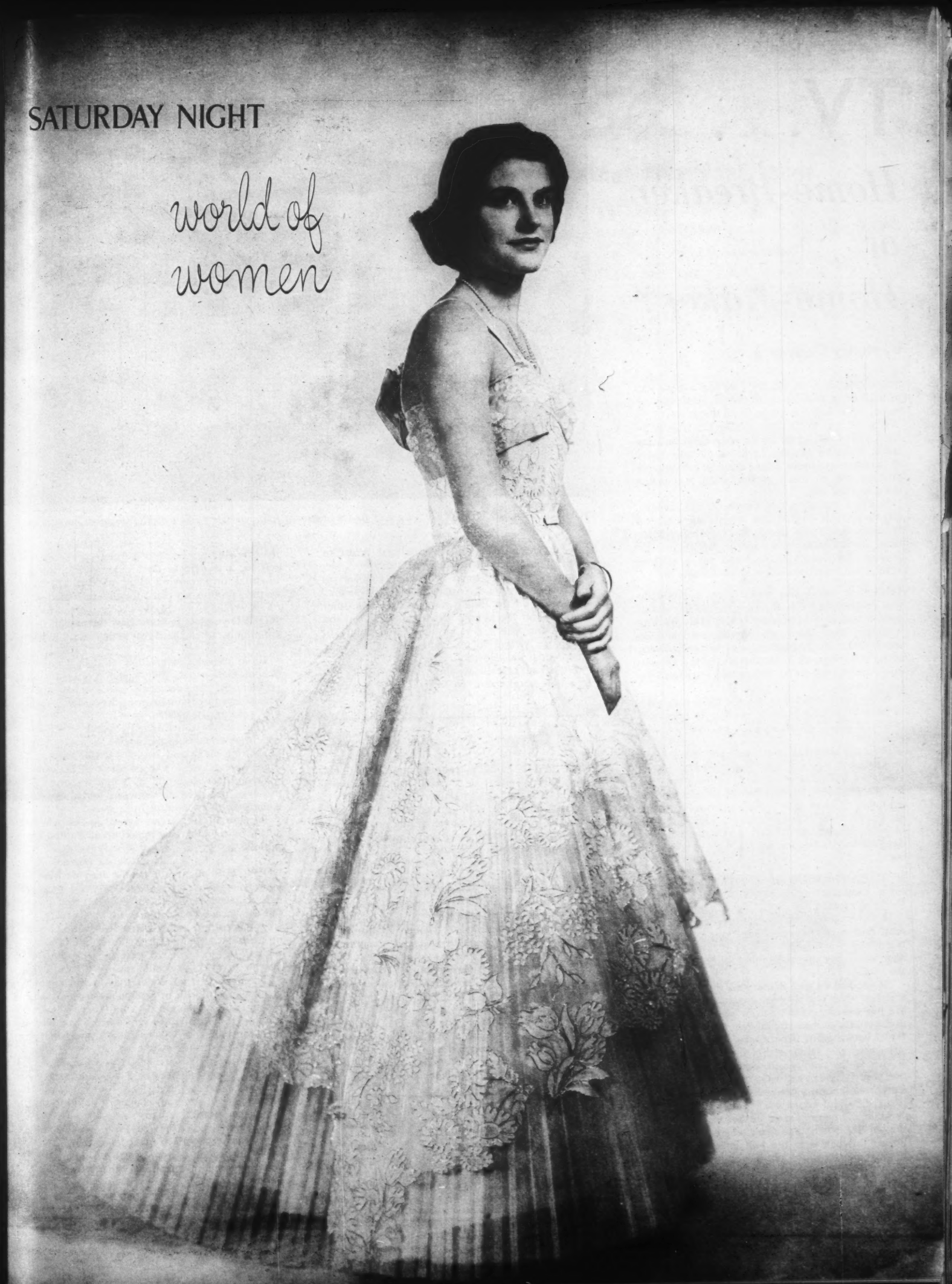
He pointed to the cigarette stubs in the ashtray. "Kind of like maggots," he said. "See how it works?"

DEBUTANTE OF THE YEAR: **The Hon. Rose Alexander, daughter of Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Viscountess Alexander, made her debut in company with other Ottawa debutantes at a Government House ball, December 29.**

—© Karsh →

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women



TV.... *Home-Breaker or Home-Maker?*

by Nancy Cleaver

—Nott & Merrill

SCHOOL BOOKS IGNORED: *Parents find that use of radio or television by children must be regulated.*

TELEVISION is on the way. Its use is bound to be a problem if there are young children in your home. What are you going to do about it?

A good way to be prepared for this new influence is to think again about your child and the radio. Make no mistake. . . if use of radio today by children in leisure hours disturbs parents, the problem will be much greater when the spoken word is acted too.

Workers among young people in the community realize this. In one area where Neighborhood Workers and Home and School campaigned for better library facilities, a leader in this venture explained, "We're trying to build up a defense against too much television before it sets in."

THIS IS a sound idea which parents would do well to consider. The boy or girl who has developed a real love of reading is not likely to drop it entirely when the family purchases a television set. Neither are youngsters who are enthusiastic about a hobby such as handicraft, hiking, or outdoor sports, apt to be completely engrossed by television.

It has been found that it is the child with a lot of unfilled leisure time who is likely to become a movie addict. . . and this will be true for television too.

Parents know that any brand new thing has a tremendous attraction. In homes where a television set has been purchased, mothers say that for the first few weeks after its installation cooperation in home tasks vanishes. Instead of tending the furnace, son is watching a wrestling bout; in place of washing the dishes or doing her bed, daughter is glued to the television set in the living room.

IF THE PRECIOUS set is placed in the dining room, conversation at meals disappears except for brief exclamations over the current program.

"I never get a compliment any more on my meat patties or my apple pie," one mother said regretfully. "My family act as if they have no idea what they are consuming while they watch the screen."

"It used to be that dinner was the one time in the day when we all were together as a family. We had the chance to find out what we had been doing. But since we bought our television set, as far as exchange of experiences, we have become strangers," one father complained bitterly.

This is the enthusiastic description of TV by one boy: "You can eat while you watch it. It gives stories like books, pictures like the movies, voices like radio—and action while you just sit still!"

Some families, after experimenting, have thrown TV out of the room where they eat, believing this ban is in the best interests of family living. Others suggest that a member of the family who wants to watch a special television program at meal time, take his meal on a tray and watch it by himself in the living room.

This time-consuming television interest may be a meal-time problem, but it is a real threat to preparation of school work for next day.

Some children seem to be able to concentrate in a sort of way on their mathematics assignments spread out on the dining room table while other members of the family listen to radio in the same room. But it is a physical impossibility to reason the answer to problems and, at the same time, watch the television screen!

What can parents do about this difficulty before it is upon them? In today's small homes it may be difficult to find a quiet corner by himself for a student to do his homework. But it is essential for good work to do just this. The bosom of the family is no place for uninterrupted study.

WOULD you like to know how the parents in one community faced the threat of television to homework?

From casual conversation at their Home and School Gatherings, they knew it was a mutual problem. So they decided to get together and devote an evening to discovering the best way to handle radio plus television.

They sought for a united front so that, as parents, they could rule the use of television instead of drifting along and letting TV rule them. Children were allowed a good deal of freedom in week-end television but, by a unanimous vote, its use was restricted to between seven and eight o'clock on two school nights a week.

Because all the parents agreed to this schedule, all the boys and girls accepted it without too much protest.

NOW THIS might not be the best decision for your youngsters. The vital thing is that the problem of television was acute enough that parents felt they needed each other's help to meet it. Possibly this pattern . . . of parents taking joint action on a similar schedule of television time on school nights . . . might be the best way you and other parents in your area could meet TV half-way.

There can be no doubt that in this twentieth century radio (with or without television) can be a source of contention or a unifying influence in a home. It can widen horizons, bring new ideas . . or it can be a source of friction in the family circle. Radio demands wise handling.

There are certain sensible rules most households accept. If exciting stories have a disturbing effect on children so that sleep is difficult, listening to this type of program is banned before bedtime. No person is allowed to monopolize the family radio. Neither do they let a program interfere with necessary work or quiet for reading. The dial is not turned on to blare forth all day. This develops a kind of "deafness" and is hard on the nerves.

The following practical suggestions are worth trying out if you suspect that TV is likely to precipitate an eye-strain problem in your home. When

TV . . . PRO AND CON

DR. PAUL WITTY, professor of education and director of the psychological education clinic at Northwestern university, made a TV survey of 2,100 U.S. school children, their teachers and parents. Some of the results reported by him to the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

It's usually the parents' fault if TV is a real problem in the home. . .

TV has an enormous educational potential, "perhaps greater than any development since the printing press" . . .

About half the teachers blamed TV for minor or serious problems, such as increased nervousness of children, drowsiness, disinterest, less wholesome reading. "But most of these teachers did not have TV sets of their own. Teachers who have TV at home find less problems than those who don't" . . . .

Children with TV sets at home averaged three hours a day watching TV; parents spend more time, 3½ hours a day.

Some parents said TV improved family relationships and made for happier home life. . .

T. S. ELIOT, British author, in the London *Times*, after a recent visit to the United States:

"The fears expressed by my American friends were not such as could be allayed by the provision of only superior and harmless programs. They were concerned with the television habit, whatever the program might be."

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GEORGETOWN, ONT.

buying a set, the agent will likely explain that there is less eye strain the larger the screen used. A "daylight" screen, which can be used with some light in the room, is kinder to eyes because it provides less contrast between light and dark.

Number of persons watching TV in a home should be limited so that everyone can be comfortably seated to avoid fatigue. No one should have to sit nearer than ten feet from the screen. Nor should members of the audience have to sit too far to left or right. This not only causes distortion of the screen's moving images because of the sharp angle, but it is also hard on eyes.

Much complaint about ill effects of TV on eyes, or on nerves and dispositions, would never be heard if adults would be a bit more alert to see signs of boredom or weariness. It is too much to expect an eager youngster to recognize fatigue signals, but mothers and dads know them!

On High Occasions such as Christmas . . . on ordinary days, too . . . radio should greatly enrich family life. Radio use is an important topic, not only for Home and School Clubs or Parent Education groups, but for discussion at a family council. Talk over with your children the danger of its too great use with the neglect of other leisure time activities. Discuss with other parents the type of programs you like your children to hear — and the kind of TV for your home which you would prefer to have.

MAKE SURE, as a family, that radio is a friend and not an enemy to each person's development. Plan so that radio today and television tomorrow add to the total happiness and strength of your home.

If yours is one of the few homes in Canada with TV, give careful thought to its effect on younger members of the family as well as on the teen agers. You are a pioneer home with TV—be sure that you blaze a trail of use and not abuse.

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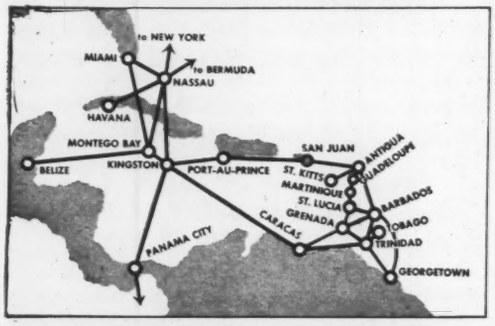

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SHE WINS BY A VOTE

THE FABULOUS 20's produced Canada's outstanding woman athlete of the half-century. **Bobbie Rosenfeld** is the champ. Twenty-five years ago she was the great track, basketball, ice hockey and softball star. Today she writes a column, "Sports Reel" in Toronto's *The Globe and Mail*. Bobbie still holds three Canadian records established in 1928 — running broad jump, discus throw and standing broad jump: was an Olympic star in track and field. The selection of the top woman athlete was made by a poll of Canadian sports editors and sportscasters, and Bobbie inched out **Barbara Ann Scott** by one vote. In third place was golfer **Ada MacKenzie.**

—G and M
BOBBIE ROSENFELD

Bobbie started her column the day after the news broke with: "Would you please give me a little more room while I warm up for a few nostalgic touches on the good old days in girls' sport? My license to reminisce . . . was renewed yesterday."

■ In a nationwide poll of newspaper editors radio's **Kate Aitken** edged out BC Speaker **Nancy Hodges** as 1950's woman of the year. Reason? Probably Grandmother Kate's stint of 178,000 miles of travel in Canada and the world last year in search of stories. Runners-up were **Dr. Charlotte Whitton** of Ottawa, **Lady Alexander** and **Mrs. Ellen Fairclough,** the only woman member in the Federal House.

■ When the Winnipeg Ballet decided to do "The Rose and the Ring" this year they asked **Madame Pauline Boutal** to design the children's ballet costumes. It was a new venture for the Director of *Le Cercle Molière*. Madame Pauline is more accustomed to winning drama awards with her St. Boniface group. But she took the costumes on with her usual zeal and accomplishment.

■ January elections brought two more Ontario women into the political limelight. **Mrs. Evelyn Hiscox** won a Council seat in Collingwood and **Miss Ada Greaves** became Deputy-Reeve of Lindsay by acclamation. And a widow, **Mrs. Ann Bell Flach,** with a 14-year-old son became the first woman on the Tavistock village Council.

■ In Fredericton, NB, another first woman on the Council was **Mrs. A. S. Fergusson.** By acclamation, too. Mrs. Fergusson has another first to her credit. She's the only feminine Regional Director of Family Allowances in Canada.

■ And the appointment of NS's first two women as King's Counsel rings a big loud "first" bell for women in Canada. The two new KC's are **Emeline Laura Mackenzie** of New York, formerly of Middle River, and **Marjorie Grace Wambolt** of Halifax.

■ Recently appointed to the Senate of the University of British Columbia is **Mrs. J. H. Creighton,** whose father, the late Justice Denis Murphy, was a veteran member of UBC's Board of Governors.

■ Cobble Hill, BC, is proud of its **Cherry Anne Hooper,** who served in the Women's Division of the RCAF during the war. For, recently, Cherry graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College and won the Borden award for further study. Dr. Cherry plans to do research in England.

■ Three Regina drama enthusiasts were in New York over the New Year, attending the Mid-Century Conference of the American Educational Theatre Association — **Mrs. Mary Ellen Burgess,** Drama Representative on the Saskatchewan Recreation Board; **Dorothy Washington,** Speech Therapist at Regina General Hospital; **Lois Borland,** Speech Therapist for Regina Public Schools. Mrs. Burgess celebrated her birthday in Toronto by attending the New Play Society's Christmas pantomime.

■ Back on a visit to her home in Windsor, Ont., is 26-year-old **Jeannine Morand.** Jeannine has been studying and singing in Rome, Italy, for the last three years; made her debut last Spring in the leading role of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

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Concerning Food:

Refresher Course

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE Toronto Nutrition Committee, giving a picture of nutrition conditions in the City of Toronto, observes that "the main reason for the existence of nutrition problems appears to be a combination of indifference and a lack of knowledge." This is unfortunate in a city where there is little evidence of actual hunger.

Canada's Food Rules provide us with a simple and definite outline of what we should eat for optimum health. Read them over and use them as a measuring stick. In addition here are some food facts for you to review. Class dismissed!

■ Canadians are poor cheese eaters. In quantity consumption we can't compare with our neighbors across the line. Cheese is an excellent source of protein. Good idea is to use it as a breakfast spread on toast. Essential amino acids (present in meat, milk, cheese and eggs, etc.) must be included in *each* meal per day for complete utilization of proteins.

■ This is old news in the dairy department. Riboflavin in milk provides 60-70 per cent of the daily source. This factor will take heat (cooking) but not light. Milk loses 1/3 of total riboflavin content standing one hour on the doorstep or sill, so store quickly after delivery.

■ Our recommended daily allowances for milk are important and especially the "at least" 1 pint for adults and children up to ten years, 1½ pints for adolescents. It's not too difficult a requirement to cope with.

■ Our Vitamin D source is fish oils, irradiated oils and concentrates. They should be given to children nine months of the year until growth stops —14 years or over.

■ General use of iodized salt is highly recommended with possible exceptions of the East and West coasts. For inland dwellers, iodized salt is an economical way to avoid goitre troubles.

■ Potato cookery data with reference to vitamin C losses. Potatoes boiled in skin—loss 10 per cent. Potatoes, peeled and boiled—loss 50 per cent. Potatoes mashed—loss 60 per cent. Potatoes kept warm for ½ hour—loss 98 per cent. Draw your own conclusions!

Brain-Teaser:

Two for the Scrapbook

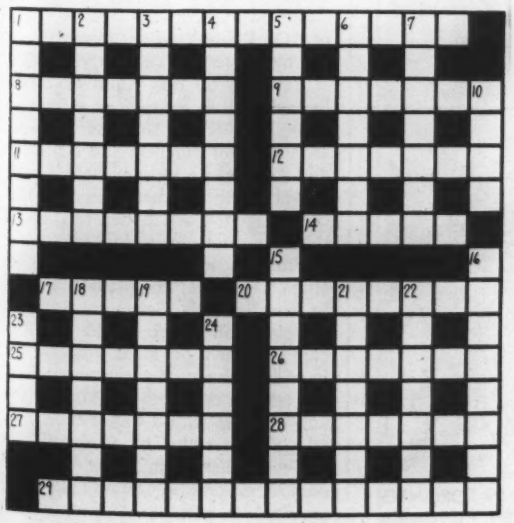
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. German tin god, eh? (anagram) (3,2,3,6)
8. Got slit in the throat. (7)
9. Terrier for the Black and Tans? (7)
11. Sweet (and often sour) in harmony. (7)
12. Schubert and Goethe's royal bogey man. (3-4)
13. Introduced. (8)
14. Amusing, but not early in the day. (5)
17. Some women are, in spite of others. (5)
20. Where cats grin? (8)
25. But you won't see one above Piccadilly Circus. (7)
26. In Cory's poem, Heraclitus and his friend must have been great ones. (7)
27. Green, twitch, spear and bunch, for example. (7)
28. Come in, come in! (7)
29 and 10. Pets are on the throne, by the sound of it. (7,4,3,4)

DOWN

1. I'm positive I'm with a cat and dog. (8)
2. They originally traded in the gross. (7)
3. Mix nitrate to get more spruce. (7)
4. Hurry to the wrong end. (8)
5. Pet name for a pet pom? (6)
6. They have eyes, but they see not. (7)
7. Beheading your mother-in-law, perhaps, may cause high spirits. (7)
10. See 29.
15. Fancy talking like this! (8)
16. One usually gets it to suit one's self. (8)
18. Ella, perhaps, joins the auto association in the U.S.A. (7)
19. It may mean loving your enemy. (7)
21. Dissolves into sun and air, maybe. (7)
22. This condition is certainly not on your toes! (7)
23. This nation is at a standstill. (4)
24. He and you are not the first! (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 30
9. Rebuilt
10. Desired
11. See 28
12. Elan
13. See 28
15. Idolize
17. Alimony
20. Tempest
22. Roomers
23. Once
25. Knob
26. See 28
28. 26 across, 13 and 11. Brevity is the soul of wit
29. Cleared
30 and 1 across. When the cat's away the mice will play

DOWN

1. Terrorist
2. Elbowroom
3. Idiot
4. Extreme
5. Indiana
6. Lost
7. Largo
8. Yodel
14. Lido
16. Iced
18. Overthrow
19. Yesterday
21. Tintype
22. Rebecca
23. Ox-bow
24. Crete
26. Items
27. Fist

(140)

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FILMS

EVERYTHING COLOSSAL EVEN THE SILLINESS

THE FILM "King Solomon's Mines" took three years to make, it covers 25,000 miles of African territory, it employs 8,000 African natives and 6,000 wild animals, and it stages some remarkable native duels and dances. All this has been widely celebrated by the studio's publicity department, but it is worth repeating, since "King Solomon's Mines" merely as spectacle, is almost as colossal as its claims.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

There is, for instance, a wonderful wild animal stampede, with zebras, impalas, lions, gazelles, giraffes and every unlikely creature the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer beaters could flush out of the jungle, each after its kind and all flowing endlessly across the screen in one of the most exciting visual designs imaginable. A great deal of this, though obviously honest photography, has the quality of camera fantasy—particularly the sudden closeups of giraffes, with their tiny insect heads, and their improbable structure. Altogether "King Solomon's Mines" is the best screen travelogue since "Chang."

It was necessary of course to tie up all this extravagant imagery with a narrative; so we have a story, based rather remotely on Rider Haggard, of a wealthy Englishwoman who sets out in search of a husband lost in darkest Africa. The Englishwoman is Deborah Kerr, the guide is Stewart Grainger (tinted a deep rich claret for the occasion) and the husband turns out to be a skeleton in a pith helmet.

IN THE opening sequence there is a resounding scene between Deborah Kerr and Stewart Grainger, Miss Kerr very toplofty in a wonderful Edwardian ballgown, Mr. Grainger very casual and insolent in slacks and a pipe. This is Miss Kerr's last show of spirit, however. As the safari proceeds, her spirits decline and the dialogue dwindles to the heroine's wails of, "Oh I cahn't go on, I cahn't!" and the hero's terse, "Oh yes you *cahn.*"

Actually, no one could have been less adapted to an African safari than poor Miss Kerr. She has a natural attraction for chiggers and centipedes and if there is a scorpion within miles it will come and nestle in her petticoat. Tigers claw at her tent and if she sets foot on a log to cross a stream the log turns out to be an angry crocodile. In addition she has to wrestle with yards and yards of red-gold hair which, under the African sun can't be made to look like *anything.* Eventually she chops it all off, takes a dive into an African pool and emerges with a lovely short curled coiffure, styled by Guilaroff.

The love-affair in "King Solomon's Mines" is quite as improbable as the giraffes, but not nearly so much fun

to watch. In fact about all the human characters do here is get in the way of the background. However, the background, when it emerges, is worth waiting for, with its strange and teeming animals, its wonderfully choreographed native dances, and the long glimpses of serene African landscape.

Everything in "King Solomon's Mines," including the silliness, is on the colossal scale. But the silliness is intermittent and almost everything that happens in between is worth anyone's attention.

IT TAKES stamina to be a screen comedienne these days and Lucille Ball appears to have plenty. She needs all of it, for in "The Fuller Brush Girl" she is put through a number of situations that might easily fray Red Skelton. Her culminating experience is to be swung out of a porthole on a bed-spring, and finally flipped down the ship's funnel.

However, the star isn't the only one to suffer in "The Fuller Brush Girl." While giving a home permanent to a table of bridge-playing matrons she manages to scalp all four of them. I dare say the studio makes these experiences worthwhile for the cast. I didn't feel they did as much for me.

IT IS PROBABLE, too, that Clifton Webb's studio makes it richly worth Mr. Webb's time to stay in the movies; otherwise there is no accounting for his latest film, "For Heaven's Sake," a painful little fantasy which involves Actor Webb with a couple of unborn children. He is an angel here and his business is to persuade two reluctant pairs of humans into doing their share to bring these celestial waifs into the world. He is assisted by Edmund Gwenn, another angel, and the two work together on a number of aphrodisiacal experiments to interest the prospective parents (Joan Bennett and Robert Cummings) in the idea of procreation.

As an angel with a taste for imitating Western screen heros, Actor Webb contrives at times to be wanly funny, but Edmund Gwenn, with all his resources, can do nothing whatever with his share of the plot. What both Mr. Gwenn and Mr. Webb seem to need badly is a couple of guardian angels of their own.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

—MGM

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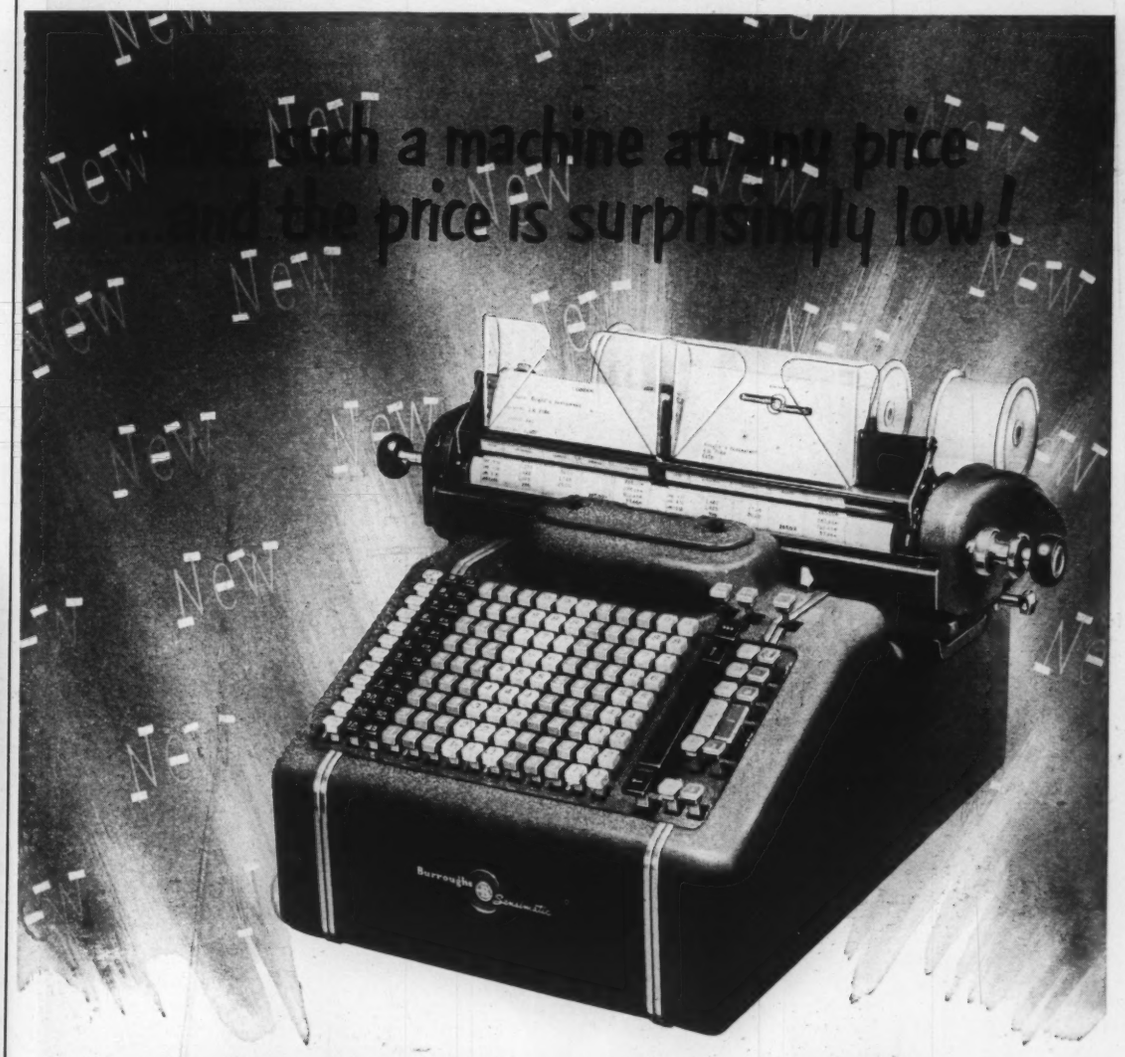

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DEFENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

formed, another will be sent to join the RAF.

The official word is that No. 421 is going to England for training*. But it will, in fact, be an effective addition to the defence forces. Certainly the British so regard it. The only training our men have to do is to learn to work with the complicated air defence system. By this summer we shall have an early-warning radar system operating in Canada. Then, our own and other NATO trainees, will be able to learn control methods here.

Airfields must be expanded and camps rebuilt before we can expand the NATO training scheme. This is another costly, but vital, part of this year's program.

There is no time to waste in forming the new RCAF squadrons. From the time they are authorized to the time they are fully operational is a period of 18 months. If we are to be ready to man next year's production of aircraft the time to start is now. Even if new squadrons don't get their full complement of 25 new aircraft at once, they can do a lot of training with 12. And they'd be ready to fight the full complement as soon as they get it.

Our Stockpile

Recruiting must be boosted, especially for ground-crew. But the RCAF believes it can get the men. Its new and simplified training plan can produce competent mechanics within two years of enlistment. And it's thought that young Canadians will come forward once it's made clear that the RCAF fighter squadrons have a fighting role in Western Europe.

The development of the early-warning system also involves another step. The Women's Division—RCAF (WD)—must be re-formed to recruit the women needed for operations rooms (where they are better than men) and other duties.

To sum up: The new defence effort must do two things: (a) make the best possible contribution to General Eisenhower's force in Europe; (b) prepare Canada for total mobilization in case that becomes necessary in the near future.

This involves, as top priority, stepping up fighter production, forming new RCAF squadrons, expanding airfields for training, increasing ground-crew recruitment, restarting the Women's Division.

Comparable efforts are required by the Army and Navy, and above all by industry. Their parts will be discussed next week.

(This is the first of two articles on defence by Associate Editor Michael Barkway.)

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*Latest report indicates that the advance party comprising technical and administrative staff arrived in Odiham, Hampshire, this week to prepare the way for the arrival of the remainder of the squadron's personnel on Jan. 17. The remainder will be ferried over in three separate airlifts. Odiham is the English base where the first Canadian overseas RCAF squadron was based in 1940.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

That Adverse Transit

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I DON'T know why you're feeling so cheerful," I said, and Miss A. smiled and spread her paper table napkin on her knee.

"1951 promises to be a highly propitious year after all," she said. "There will be unrest in Russia owing to the decline of Stalin who is certain to deteriorate when his Progressed Mercury comes in conjunction with Saturn. Then the adverse transit of Uranus indicates that Mr. Attlee will be out by May, while Mr. Winston Churchill's Progressed Moon forms sextiles to Mars and Uranus, a highly propitious sign. Also there are indications that Britain's troubles will be grappled with by a Master Mind, whose name can be guessed. The weather will be moderate, with variable winds."

"Where did you get all this?" I asked, and Miss A. opened her handbag and took out a copy of Raphael's Prophetic Messenger, and a copy of Foulsham's original Old Moore's Almanack. "It's all in here," she said.

"I see that Raphael gives adverse lunations to both Clement Attlee and Herbert Morrison," I said, after looking them over. "You don't suppose Raphael is angling things slightly in favor of the Master Mind, or You Know Who?"

"Certainly not," Miss A. said. "Astrology happens to be one of the exact sciences."

I continued to study the almanacs. "This is interesting," I said presently. "Foulsham says 'A mightier Britain will arise and the spirit of Empire will be intensified,' and here in Raphael it says that the separative influences of Uranus will tend towards an unmistakable drift away from Britain. Looks as if someone got his lunations crossed, doesn't it?"

MISS A. picked up her almanacs and put them back in her bag. "I see you're not interested," she said coldly.

I said quickly that I was very much interested indeed, and after a moment she relented. "Last year for instance," she said, "my horoscope indicated that I would have trouble with a Local Body, and that I would find serenity in insurance and religion. I suppose you'd say it was merely coincidence, my trouble with Mr. McIntosh and the rental board, and then a month later having my endowment policy mature and being appointed to the Altar Arrangement Committee."

The waitress came and set down our chicken potpies. "We'll select dessert later," Miss A. said kindly, and added, "When is your birthday, my dear?"

The waitress stared, round-eyed. "August 23rd," she said finally.

"Why that makes you one of the Virgo people," Miss A. cried.

The waitress looked alarmed. "Is that bad?" she asked.

"It could be very good," Miss A. said encouragingly. "It could mean that in the absence of adverse conjunctions you should have unusual success in 1951 under the influence of new people of unusual character," she said. "A change of occupation is probably indicated in the coming year."

THE WAITRESS stared, fascinated. "You a fortune-teller?" she asked.

"Not exactly," Miss A. said, "but I happen to be interested in horoscope reading. My reading of yours, for instance, tells me that you should safeguard your health and seize every opportunity for relaxation."

"Well, what do you know!" the waitress cried. "I got that very same message off a weighing machine card last week!" She was so staggered at this that she had to sit down at the table. "Go on, what else?" she said urgently.

Miss A. hesitated, but the role of seeress was irresistible. "I can tell you definitely that the Duke of Windsor will be in the news in 1951 . . ."

The manager of the restaurant intervened at this point. "What's the big idea?" he demanded. "The party at the next table been waiting ten minutes for dessert."

"The customer has been reading my horoscope," the waitress said.

"Listen, you hustle those Boston cream pies and come and see me at the desk afterwards," the manager said ominously.

The waitress disappeared and Miss A. glanced at me a little apprehensively. Then she took out her Raphael and began to leaf through it. "Good Heavens!" she cried presently, "that girl isn't a Virgo, she's a Leo." She had turned quite white. "And Leo persons are supposed to guard especially against sudden changes of occupation!"

I have seldom seen her more upset. She was quite silent till we reached the corner; then she said, "After all, she's obviously an unstable type to begin with. Leo persons often are."

"Goodbye," I said grimly, "and if you run into any adverse transits on the way home it will serve you right."

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BOOKS

SECOND TELLING

STOLEN JOURNEY — by Oliver Philpot — *Musson—$3.50.*

THE exploits of the three prisoners of war who escaped in Oct., 1943, from a German camp in Upper Silesia have already had one telling. Here is another of the same epic event by another member of the trio—Vancouver-born-and-educated Oliver Philpot.

The remarkable yarn is indeed worth the retelling. A company of prisoners set up a wooden vaulting horse on the prison parade ground. From inside it, would-be escapees—Philpot, Eric "Bill" Williams and Michael Codner—dig a tunnel under the parade ground and out under the fences. It takes many months of vaulting, carrying back sand inside the horse to the canteen for disposal, carefully replacing surface sand and smoothing the tunnel entrance on the parade ground. Prowling "goons" (guards) and "ferrets" (special searchers looking for unhatched escape schemes) multiply the hazards. But the three men make the mole-like crawl to "freedom" outside the barrier. Masquerading as a Norwegian margarine salesman and two French enforced laborers, they travel—by train, no less—to the port of Danzig. Philpot, the Norwegian, smuggles aboard a Swedish freighter, winds up in the hands of the British Ambassador in Stockholm and then home to Leuchars, Scotland.

Dramatically enough, it was from Leuchars that Philpot's Beaufort had flown when it came down in the North Sea after a shipping strike on the Norwegian coast in 1941. He gives an account of his experience from that crash on, including the various camps he was interned in. Most interesting features of the tale—"tale" because we could not help receiving from it the stimulation that good fiction gives—are the myriad details on the prisoners' living, the acid effect of prison routine on young personalities during the darkest days of the Hitler War.

But Philpot never fails to emphasize what the line of duty was. Contrary to what civilians may think, the duty of a POW behind high barbed-wire, floodlighted and always scrutinized by hundreds of armed guards, was not learning French, or studying economics and astronomy by correspondence from some British university, or playing softball, or shooting the breeze with newly arrived prisoners. The duty was always *Escape*.

The lads themselves could perform marvels in the way of preparing escapes. (Philpot's was the only successful one from Stalag Luft II, although Eddie Asselin and company achieved a remarkable feat at Schubin in Poland.) There was a group responsible for informing potential escapees on the enemy country—railroad timetables, ration systems, local customs, police departments, etc. Another prepared documents with all the care of a government engraver, using Red Cross tin-can tops: documents that could bear professional inspection and a microscope. Others made compasses: from pasteboard and a steel needle magnetized by the electric wiring in the bunkhouse. Another specialized in costumes: made-over RAF uniforms with precious civilian buttons substituted. Another prepared concentrated food kits. No stone was left unturned.

Philpot tells all, keeps you in suspense right to the end. Of special interest to Canadians—besides the fact that Philpot himself came from Vancouver and has a brother now living in Oakville, Ont.—is that several Canadians are mentioned in the book. Many actually took part in the Trojan Horse event, shattering their nerves and bodies daily by vaulting hours on end under the eyes of goons and ferrets, and lugging back sand for the split-second-timed and thinly-spread dispersal. "Stolen Journey" is a crackerjack of a war story.—*J.Y.*

From "Stolen Journey": "Goons" watch the leaping British prisoners.

ACROSS THE DESK

BENNETT'S WELCOME—by Inglis Fletcher—*McClelland & Stewart—$4.00.*

■ This is a refreshing historical novel of the English Civil War—Puritans and Royalists. While the English part of the story (the efforts of the beaten Royalists to regain from Cromwell their lost status and to promote the cause of the Stuart prince, Charles II) is well handled, the development is especially original. The Cavalier hero's career is shifted to the New World. The Cromwellian period in America—with Roundhead vs. Cavalier on the plantations of Virginia—is a literary field that so far has been largely missed. Inglis Fletcher skilfully works it with a blend of suspense and history.

MEN IN BUCKSKIN—by Herbert E. Stover—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.50*

■ The American Revolution is either an endless literary goldmine with more levels than a Noranda or it is an exhausted pit that produces only fools' gold. While the history must be convincing, it shouldn't be allowed, we think, to kill the story. On the other hand, the story has got to be good. The history here is not strained but the peg for the Revolutionary story is pretty loose—a smart young Revolutionary relentlessly searching for his disappeared bride, carrying Washington's fight against the British and the Indians. It's still just a chipping at that old mine.

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Businessmen Look at Controls

Hope Rigid Regulation Can Be Avoided, but if it Comes They Have Definite Ideas on Form it Should Take

by Michael Young

THE EARLY hope that Canada could build up her war economy while maintaining a rapid peace-time pace has been weakened by events in Korea and at Lake Success. But it has not been abandoned. Business and Government alike, still hope to fulfill the preparedness program without being pushed into a controlled economy. [Though pressure moved it a step closer last weekend with the creation of a non-ferrous metals division (similar to that existing for steel) in the Trade and Commerce Department.]

But the revulsion business and government feel towards dictatorial methods is not the only reason they balk at being stampeded into the iron laws of all-out war economics.

For the Western powers, it's a period of dilemma. On the one hand it seems we have but a short time to prepare for the worst war yet. On the other hand, to take the signs at their face value and stampede into a full war economy, with its disruptions to productive investment and the price and monetary systems, may be exactly what the Kremlin plotters hope we will do.

New Uncertainties

For businessmen, it adds new uncertainties to the ones which, even in normal times, make production planning difficult. U.S. foreign policy seems destined for "re-examination." Until that is settled, the Americans' policy on scarce raw materials, on prices, and on wages, is likely to be fluid. And Canada can't determine her policy until the Americans determine theirs. How is this "grey" period affecting production, and how do producers hope to meet the difficulties? Last week SATURDAY NIGHT sought the opinion of several leading manufacturers across Canada. In many cases, the producers questioned preferred to remain anonymous, but their answers seem a good representation of business opinion on controls and production during this undecided period.

According to Canadian Manufacturers' Association President, W. F. Holding, (who is also President of General Steel Wares Ltd.): "What's likely to result in the greatest loss in effort and production is the very little knowledge that manufacturers have received to date as to what they can expect in the way of raw materials. We're fazed by the lack of any basis for even approximating the extent to which civilian production will have to be curtailed.

"This is exposing manufacturers to a pretty serious risk. Merchandise produced with steel requires considerable processing. Manufacturers now may be cutting up steel to serve some purpose in a finished product; later they may find they can't get enough of some raw material to finish the article. And there they are with, say, steel, cut out for some specific purpose, but unusable until the manufacturers can get their hands on the material to finish off the article for which the steel has already been cut."

It isn't a lack of controls that's causing the trouble as far as the CMA President is concerned. It is just a lack of guidance that must be hard for the Government to give.

"I can sympathize with the Government's reluctance to impose controls until the necessity has arisen. And I don't think that any businessman, labor leader, or man on the street has sufficient knowledge of the magnitude of the task which faces us to be critical of the Government's delay in imposing controls. Perhaps it's not just a delay. Perhaps the Government believes it can avoid them substantially. It's to be hoped it can. Certainly in a democratic country controls have no place unless an emergency arises which makes them necessary. But if controls on prices become necessary, they must be on all prices—including wage costs—to insure an equitable assumption of sacrifices."

—Barney Gloster

TRANSPORT: *Ford of Canada's R. M. Sale. "As many cars as possible."*

—Rice, Montreal

CONSTRUCTION: *Canada Cement's Breen. ". . . Any amounts required."*

Output of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada is not expected to be reduced for a while. President Rhys M. Sale last week told SN: "We expect to have materials and parts to support our projected production schedules for the next few months." Uncertainties notwithstanding, Ford's policy is to "provide as many trucks and cars as possible for civilian needs as long as we can against the day when production of these vehicles may be curtailed because of military requirements."

Canada Cement Company, which has expanded production from a seven-million-barrel-a-year average to about twice that amount, presents a bright production picture. President J. M. Breen explains " . . . Cement being a more or less essential material, we are planning on running at 100 per cent capacity so as to be able to supply any amounts required . . . As a matter of fact, in view of the expansion programs underway both by ourselves and other companies in Canada, there seems every reason to believe that the industry can supply all the cement required for every construction project in Canada during the years ahead."

MANUFACTURING: *CMA President Holding. Price controls, if they have to come, must include wages.*

Other manufacturers felt their factories could produce more with the equipment they have if they could get the raw materials, steel particularly. Said one of Canada's largest manufacturers of industrial machinery: "Capacity to produce plate steel is adequate only to fill normal demands, but the fabricators in this country who consume it have a capacity large enough to take care of *peak* demands. All we need is the raw material."

As far as steel is concerned, Canada is dependent on the U.S. for the larger plate; at the same time, the U.S. is dependent on Canada for other metals. As long as supply of the metals can meet demand, there's no problem, but when demand far exceeds supply, then the two countries are faced with the problem of allocating the metals in such a way as to serve their common objective.

That is not an easy job even though our common defence needs provide as great an incentive as we shall ever get. The suggestion has been made, for instance, that U.S. mills are curtailing the supply of steel to Canada for civilian goods production out of proportion to curtailment in this direction in their own country. Some of the American steel manufacturers apparently expect that, before long, Canada will be producing much of the steel she now imports from the U.S. The American fabricators are the U.S. steel makers' long-term bread and butter, so they are being looked after first.

Perhaps that situation is natural in a "grey" period between more or less leisurely preparation for war, and all-out action in that direction. Trade Minister Howe's conversations with

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

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WE CANADIANS are so accustomed to a high and constantly rising standard of living — the specially - favored - by - Providence North American standard — that probably few of us really believe that any circumstances, even war, could restrain it. This attitude is bolstered by the fact of the large increases in our national production and standard of living brought about by World Wars I and II. Those wars compelled us to enlarge our productive plant and speed up the development of our natural resources, and we managed, after each of them, to maintain the new position we had gained.

Now we are threatened with a perhaps considerable reduction of that standard of living, because of the necessity for preparing to stand against a world Communist attack and the heavy demands (such as moving essential factories and workers away from obvious target areas) this may impose upon us, and because, this time, we have little or no idle productive capacity to turn to it. There is another highly unpleasant consideration, which is that we may have to maintain this new way of life indefinitely — until such time as the Communist menace has somehow or other been disposed of.

Assuming that world Communism does not halt its progressive aggression — and its dogmas and behavior do not offer any real hope that it will — apparently the West can escape from its present position only by surrendering. If it does so, on the assumption that even Communism is better than atomic war, the West will be thoroughly liberated; its most dangerous citizens, from Winston Churchill down, will be tried for crimes against proletarian society and executed; others less dangerous will be put into prison gangs, and its vast industry will be tied in to Soviet Communism's productive system.

How Much Then?

How much of its production will the West be permitted to retain? Perhaps Westerners will still live better than Easterners, since more goods will be produced here than elsewhere, but we may suppose that our living standards then will be lower than they will be under the worst conditions we shall see if we stand against Communism.

More than this, we shall have lost our freedom, the freedom we mention so glibly but appreciate so little because we have always had it, the freedom that gives us the right to elect and to criticize our governors, the right to do individually what we like with our own, to work and live as we choose, so long as what we do is not anti-social. Freedom is more important than creature comforts, as the people of Britain have always known instinctively. Men die for freedom, not for automobiles or refrigerators.

However, there is comfort in the fact that if we really do have to engage in a life-or-death war with world Communism, we have reason to believe that it is we who will ultimately be victorious. This reason is the fact—the vital fact—that it is our way of life, not Communism, that is the real way of the future; that it is only Western democracy, not Eastern Communism, that offers promise of satisfying man's aspirations, of giving him the means of expressing himself as an individual, of fulfilling himself; of providing, in short, a way of life completely opposed to the Communism which makes man a pawn of governmental policy.

The Communist Fire

We are down-hearted because we have seen Communism spreading through the world like a forest fire, and at the same time are painfully aware of strains in our own social-economic structure. Democracy and free enterprise appear to many to be on the way out, or, at the least, fairly certain to be sharply modified, until they perhaps end up as National Socialism. Well, even this would be enormously preferable to Communism, since the people still control the government in Britain.

A reason for encouragement is that at last we are facing up to the Communist threat. Like Hitlerism, Communism must first of all be faced squarely. We should now be embarking on an all-out defence program, fully determined that we shall not let any consideration of easy living lessen the power of our preparedness effort. It would be good if public opinion was now telling this to the Government, and stimulating it to still greater vigor.

Fortunately, though the production of consumer goods will diminish because of the defence effort, stocks on hand are large in most cases and there will be no serious inconvenience for some time. Also, the productive capacity of most of our industries has risen so largely in recent years that we may be able to have some butter with our guns, even if we make quite a lot of them.

—John Steele

by
P. M. Richards

Habitant Success Story

Quebec City Industrialist Got His Start With a Wood-Lot and a Borrowed Saw

by Ed. Bantey

ONE DAY 30 years ago, a strapping young *colon* with the high-falutin' name of Ulysse gathered up his potato crop in Quebec's bleak backwoods country and decided to call it quits. Having sowed 12 bags of spuds and reaped only five, he decided there was no future in farming.

Ulysse Ste-Marie, who is now a healthy 62, has changed little since

—Leo Dery, Quebec
ULYSSE STE-MARIE

he quit the farm. The sun-ripened face and the gnarled hands of the *habitant* still remain as does the colorful patois of rural Quebec. But M. Ste-Marie has undergone a very definite transformation. He is a wealthy Quebec City industrialist.

The man who had $1 in his pocket the day he left the farm of his settler-father to get married is worth an estimated million today. (He won't say exactly how much. Jokingly he tells friends to draw their own conclusions —"I don't want any trouble with the income tax people.")

Ulysse Ste-Marie, in many ways, typifies the emancipation of many a French Canadian *habitant*. The plow he once used at La Minerve, a little colonization parish in Labelle County, has been replaced by a huge, richly-furnished office decorated with products turned out by his own lumber plants. It is probably the most modern office in Canada with a custom-made bar in one corner and expensive, modern paintings on the walls.

Ste-Marie, who started a lumber business with a wood lot (given to him by his father) and a saw (purchased on credit), is one of the biggest lumbermen in Eastern Canada. He owns several factories, producing plywood, flooring and pre-fabricated houses. He holds the patent on a new material called "Lumberite" which is highly popular in today's building. He is a director of a bank. Until early in 1950 he owned a baseball team whose players were on a salary par with players in the Class A International League. And, as lucrative sidelines, he runs a few highway contracts, builds bridges and controls a fleet of trucks for snow removal jobs.

Ulysse Ste-Marie was one of 11 children of the *famille canadienne* of Arthur and Zenobie Ste-Marie who trekked with the famous Curé Labelle to the northern settlement of La Minerve back in 1910. He was 12 years old. It took the Ste-Maries 10 years to get their land producing.

There was little time for formal schooling ("although I've often wished I'd had that chance"). When he was 20 he met a pretty little farm girl and got married. Soon afterwards he went into the lumber business, was trying to eke out a living when he struck the jackpot: a sale to the E. B. Eddy Match Co., whose president was then R. B. Bennett. They became fast friends—and business associates.

Ste-Marie made his first fortune between 1918 and 1921, a modest $150,000. When pulp prices slumped, however, he lost everything but $5,000. This he sank into a new business. In 1926, he moved to Beauport, a little community on the highway to famed Montmorency Falls, set up his base of operations there.

As a general contractor, Ste-Marie took on all jobs. When World War II broke out, the Ste-Marie business zoomed ahead. Lumber was in heavy demand. A general contractor's services were highly sought. He built wharves and naval bases in the Lower St. Lawrence, kept his eyes open for bigger and better opportunities.

Reconstruction

By the time the war ended, Ste-Marie was ready to get in on the lucrative reconstruction market abroad. France needed new homes to replace her bombed-out lodgings. Ste-Marie built pre-fabricated houses on contract from the French Government. Within four months alone he turned out and delivered 1,500 housing units. He's still turning them out.

Ste-Marie's preoccupation with business hasn't interfered with his family life. He has 11 children. Four of his sons, one of whom attended St. Michael's College in Toronto, are now in the business with him.

Conferences in Ste-Marie's office today are more like a family gathering and "red tape" is at a minimum. But he spends as little time as possible there. Instead he likes to browse around his St. Malo factories. Often he puts on overalls and an old, battered felt hat and goes to work himself alongside many of the men who have been with him 25 years.

Ste-Marie shuns social life, politely turns down invitations to address various public groups. He prefers, after a long working day (usually 9-to-7), to go home, read his newspapers and listen to the radio. His pet pastime: fishing and hunting with a couple of cronies at his huge summer camp in Quebec's Parc Nationale.

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By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th December 1950.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THOUGH more of it will come from defence contracts and less from civilian wants, Canadian business will continue this year at a high level, supported by much larger governmental expenditures and still considerable consumer buying. That is the broad expectation, and it is reflected in the strong buying of common stocks for future earnings as well as inflation hedges. Big unknown quantities are the materials shortages and governmental controls and their effects on the individual business. Promise of eventual easement lies in expansion programs such as that announced last week by Steel Co. of Canada, which is to enlarge its capacity by 50 per cent in the next 18 months, with the result that before the end of 1952 it will have quadrupled its 1935-39 production rate. Obviously this kind of expansion itself involves a heavy consumption of materials, but companies and the Government are taking the long view. Will the West have time? Defence preparedness is to be stepped up all along the line, and this will mean heavy pressures on labor supply as well as materials, and therefore on wage levels and prices. On December 1 Canada's cost-of-living index stood at 171.1, representing a rise of 0.4 during November. Recent forecasts for the next six months have suggested a further four- to five-point rise, as a result of higher rentals after April and a climb in clothing prices.

Trade:

DOLLAR-STERLING

THE NEW set-up of advisory councils to promote dollar-sterling trade replaces the "emergency" organization called the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board. James S. Duncan, President of the Massey-Harris Company, continues as Chairman of the new advisory council, and many other prominent business figures of the old Board are carrying on, too. But their aim will now be to keep an eye on the broad long-term problems of dollar-sterling trade, not to promote particular lines of trade either way. Trade promotion is reverting to a straight form of British representation in Canada and Canadian representation in London.

The main difference in future is that the British will now carry their own responsibility for pushing their exports here. For the past year the Canadian Dollar-Sterling Trade Board was actively campaigning on their behalf. Through its various subsidiary groups, and through the very vigorous work of its executive secretary, A. G. S. Griffin, it has been pressing Canadian buyers to give every consideration to British offerings. It has also intervened, very effectively in some cases, to smooth out complaints by Canadian buyers or by British exporters. Duncan was able to point to an increase in British exports to Canada from $300 million in 1949 to about $400 million in 1950.

—CP

GARDINER: *A subsidy would close the gap, save the bacon contract.*

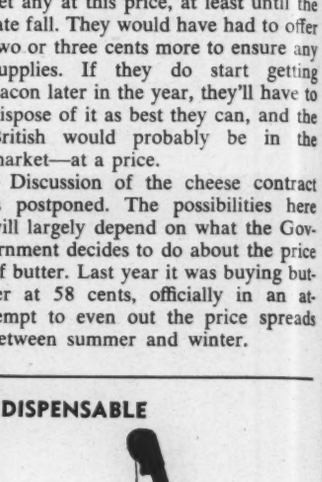
END BACON CONTRACT

FAILURE to conclude an Anglo-Canadian bacon contract for 1951 was disappointing to both sides. Agriculture Minister Gardiner would probably have liked to save the contract by a subsidy bridging the gap between what the British would pay and the going price in Canada. But the Cabinet ruled out any increase in subsidy, and the British were on the whole satisfied with the ruling. They feared that a Canadian Government subsidy on exports would be misinterpreted. It would lead Canadians to say we were giving bacon away to Britain, and would conceal the real reason why we aren't selling our bacon, which is that our price is far above the world price. The British wanted the bacon, but Canada is no longer their main supplier, and they feared that an increase in the price they paid here would result in their having to pay more to Denmark, which is their chief supplier.

The Government will continue to buy any bacon offered at 32½ cents. But there is little prospect that they'll get any at this price, at least until the late fall. They would have had to offer two or three cents more to ensure any supplies. If they do start getting bacon later in the year, they'll have to dispose of it as best they can, and the British would probably be in the market—at a price.

Discussion of the cheese contract is postponed. The possibilities here will largely depend on what the Government decides to do about the price of butter. Last year it was buying butter at 58 cents, officially in an attempt to even out the price spreads between summer and winter.

INDISPENSABLE



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CONTROLS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

U.S. Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer are expected to move us out of the "grey" period as far as steel and aluminum are concerned, at any rate.

But the situation in steel and the discouraging U.S. rejection of Aluminum Co. of Canada's offer last November, point up the necessity of coordinated U.S.-Canadian action on strategic raw material supply and what that means in the way of controls remains to be seen. Ford President Rhys M. Sale believes "some Government controls may become necessary in a national emergency, but these controls should be designed to stimulate, not frustrate production."

Business is generally agreed that controls in the form of commodity allocations will gradually take in more and more raw materials. Some think formal controls on these are "inevitable." Others, in different industries, believe the voluntary method would work. Canada Cement's President Breen felt that "the cement industry generally would favor freedom of action as far as possible . . ." He believes that "voluntary controls by the industry itself, with some direction from the Government, will work out very satisfactorily."

Price—Wage

As far as price and wage controls are concerned, there is agreement that, if they are imposed, they must go the whole way. Particularly in the respect that if prices are controlled, wages must be also. But even if this policy were followed, there were dangers. If the controls covered everything, the danger pointed out by Ford of Canada President Rhys Sale would become more acute. "We must keep in mind," he said, "that the current atmosphere of crisis may continue for a long time. Rigid controls based on a short range viewpoint, could be disastrous to an economy that might have to stretch to accommodate both war and civilian needs over a lengthy period."

What happens if you put them on piecemeal, commodity by commodity as required? The Government then is faced with the problem of determining how far back in the production process the controls must apply. The people administering controls in this way might find themselves in the position of trying to pick up quicksilver with tweezers.

Businessmen are not inclined to snipe at the Government over the control policy. In their answers to SN's queries, they all stressed their anxiety to keep away from controls if it is at all possible to do so without sacrificing the preparedness program. They admit that formal controls might become necessary; if that happens they want them to be simple, and they want them to be equitable. To most of them this means that if controls are applied to the prices the manufacturer can ask, they must also be imposed on the costs he faces. They applied this particularly to wages.

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1. Security for Wives and Children. To a good father, the most important kind of security is that which provides enough income for his family in case he dies prematurely. That is why today most Canadian fathers have life insurance. It offers the easiest, surest way to protect dependents.

A total of $85 million was paid out in death benefits last year by the life insurance companies in Canada. For many widows and children this money brought desperately needed security.

2. Security for Later Years. Every worker must retire from his job some day. And, for most people, *life insurance* has proved the easiest way of providing income for that day of need. Life insurance is *flexible*, too. It meets the needs of millions of people whose financial problems and living standards vary greatly.

In 1950, a total of $145 million was paid to living policyholders! This money helped thousands of people to retire comfortably, travel, and make many other dreams come true!

3. Security of a Job. To earn the money which provides all other kinds of security, a man must have a *job*. Life insurance *helps create jobs* — by investing policyholders' money in securities which finance the building of new schools, highways, power plants and other public works and vital industries.

Life insurance companies invested more than $200 million in ways which brought progress and the security of jobs to Canadians from coast to coast during 1950!

4. Security of a Home. Most Canadians own their own homes. In this way they enjoy the double security of an investment and freedom from house-hunting problems. Many of these homes have been built with money invested on behalf of policyholders by life insurance companies.

Last year, many millions of dollars were invested in mortgages on homes by the life insurance companies in Canada. These investments made it possible for thousands of families to enjoy added security.

• In these four important ways, Life Insurance helps Canadians in every walk of life to face the future with greater confidence. *It is the nation's greatest single source of personal financial security for today and tomorrow!* Each year this great business has grown with people's needs. And today, the more than fifty life insurance companies in Canada look forward to serving an even greater number of policyholders in 1951!

Your Ambassador of Security. Thanks to the helpful services of the trained life underwriter, almost 300,000 new policyholders in 1950 have the security which can be provided only by life insurance.

Today nearly 5 million policyholders own life insurance totalling 15¾ billion dollars!

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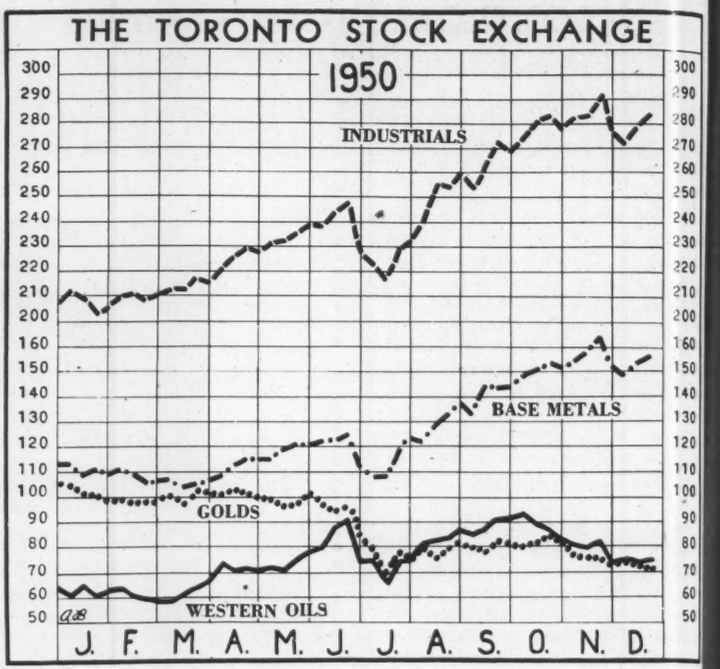

MARKET'S YEAR

STOCKS in 1950 overcame early-year uncertainty on the Toronto Stock Exchange to start a climb which received only two considerable interruptions. These were the start of the fighting in Korea in June and the late-year reverses for United Nations forces. Prices staged strong comebacks in each case and ended the year around their peaks. Industrials and base metals followed this pattern. Western oils pursued a more level line, with June showing the year's peak. Golds showed a general downward trend throughout the year.

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INSURANCE

TOO MUCH PROFIT?

RECENT activity and substantial price rises in shares of some life insurance companies arouse speculation in the mind of the public as to whether profits of the companies are becoming excessive. The operations of life insurance companies concern most Canadians, for there are now more than 11 million life insurance policies in force. This includes ordinary life, industrial policies, and group insurance certificates. Almost every family now has some life insurance and many have entrusted all their savings to life insurance companies.

In 1949 Canadians paid out $402.5 million in life insurance premiums, and at the end of the year, total life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance was more than $14.4 billion or over $4,000 per family.

Add to the Bill?

Now, are we paying too much for life insurance protection; do companies' profits add unwarrantably to the cost? All life insurance companies are licensed to do business by the Federal Department of Insurance with the exception of a few provincially licensed companies whose business represents only about 2 per cent of the Canadian total. This Department maintains close supervision over the business and makes a complete audit each year of the affairs of all companies it licenses. Detailed results of the operations of each company, and of the business as a whole, appear in the report of R. W. Warwick, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, and this report supplies the answer to the question of life insurance companies' profits.

Warwick Report

According to Warwick's report, during 1949 Canadian life insurance companies transferred to their shareholders' accounts a total of $2,037,740. This represents about 0.49 per cent—less than half of one per cent—of the premium income of these companies. If there had been no shareholders and if these profits had been distributed to policyholders to reduce premiums, a man paying a $200 premium would have received about 98 cents. If the total profits which have accumulated through the years, and which are now held at the credit of the companies' shareholders' accounts, were to be divided evenly among the policyholders irrespective of type of policy, on an average every policyholder would get about 44 cents for each $1,000 of insurance he carries. Or, a person with a $10,000 policy would be richer by $4.40.—*L. D. Millar*

"MAC" COMES OF AGE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

McMaster is fast taking a lead in experimental work. In a medical lab, they are carrying on work on the diagnosis of hyper-thyroid conditions through radio isotopes. The only other similar research—at least, that McMaster knows about—is being done at Winnipeg General Hospital.

In another lab, Dr. Kleerekoper, who came here from Holland, is experimenting with Gambusia fish, trying to acclimatize this southern mosquito-eating species to our cold winters.

And in its Geography department, McMaster has been highly rated for its cartographical studies; was recently notified that its honor course had been accepted by the Department of Education for type A certificate at the Ontario College of Education. "And," says President Gilmour modestly, "ours is the first such course to be accepted." McMaster was the second Canadian university to set up an actual Geography department.

Three New Buildings

The three new buildings are the pride of the University. Most expensive will be the Nuclear Research Laboratory. Much of the estimated $650,000 is due to necessary, extra features like insulated floors for reducing "sweat," to heavy metal doors for radioactive shielding, to constant temperature labs. The Nuclear Research building belongs entirely to Hamilton College.

It takes a Philadelphia lawyer to straighten out the Hamilton-McMaster set-up. Even the students on the campus refer to the old science building as Hamilton Hall, agreeing brightly but vaguely that it is a College and has been one since 1948. At that time it became a new, separate corporation affiliated academically with McMaster. It has no church connections; has its own Board of Governors—and here's the catch. While Science students automatically register at Hamilton College, Arts students registered at McMaster go to Hamilton for their science lectures, too.

The Mills library (*see cut page 8*) is a modified style of modern architecture to harmonize with the existing buildings. Planned estimated cost will be $520,000. Librarian Marget Meikleham not only will have the most up-to-date library facilities—capacity is for 120,000 volumes—but will also rule over a Fine Arts Library. In this will be housed McMaster's outstanding basic collection of books, slides and pictures—originally bought from a grant in the early 1930's by the Carnegie Corporation. A 200-seat, "Little Salon" theatre will serve as a daytime classroom. Evenings it will be used, complete with its baby grand piano and its projection equipment, for the Music Appreciation Classes and for the choirs under Professor Roy Wiles of the English Department.

The third new building, a students' union, was started by the Alumni in a $175,000 War Memorial Fund drive in 1946. The undergraduates have been busy collecting, too. Their money goes into furnishings. The pristine splendor of the limed oak and plum shade walls of Memorial Hall evoked a hope from President Gilmour. He hoped the students wouldn't be as casual about it as about "The Rec" (pronounced "wreck"). But he hoped they'd feel it was homey.

The late Senator McMaster — and the citizens of Hamilton, too — may well be proud of this "Christian school of learning."

—Carey Studio

EAN OF WOMEN *is Marion Bates.*

"I bet you gotta be good to drive a truck – huh, mister?"

Most truck drivers we know would shrug off that typically boyish question with a too-modest, "Oh, I don't know sonny, as long as you keep on the ball..."

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"You need endurance—ready to keep going through all kinds of weather when schedules demand the delivery of your cargo.

"You need patience. You need good judgment. And you need the ability to deal with all kinds of conditions, with all kinds of people."

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